



Vol. 7, No. 13 401 July 17, 1960

## AHEAD

Labor Role Grows  
In Election Campaign

—Page 3

## ROAD BLOCKED

By Congress  
On Urgent  
Legislation

—Pages 2, 3

**ONE WAY** *To Help Vancouver Strikers:  
Send Financial Aid Now*

—Page 8

## ROAD CLEARED

For Gains in Mich.  
As 260 Join RWDSU

—Page 6

## NO STOPPING

Tenn. RWDSUers  
As They Begin  
Talks with A & P

—Page 7



# Labor Asks Senate Straighten House Foul-Up on Forand Bill

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Faced with a weak House medical aid bill that would extend health benefits to a limited number of the aged only, on a charity basis, the AFL-CIO is making a vigorous fight to get back to the Forand Bill concept of Social Security Insurance with broadest possible coverage. Focus of labor attention will be the Senate when Congress resumes its session in August.

Expressing regret that the House had rejected the labor-supported Forand bill, Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO director of Social Security, has called on the Senate to accept the general House Social Security bill "with certain major improvements, especially the addition of health benefits for the aged through old age, survivors and disability insurance."

Cruikshank appeared before the Senate Finance Committee, upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of reporting a medical aid bill that would get away from the charity approach advocated by the Eisenhower Administration and get back to the Social Security insurance principle which the AFL-CIO believes is essential.

The AFL-CIO Social Security director was sharp in his criticism of the Eisenhower Administration's proposals for a system of Federal subsidies to states which develop health programs of their own. He pointed out that the proposals involve "means tests" by which beneficiaries would have to take "pauper's oaths."

"This Administration, which is constantly opposing programs because they cost too much," he charged, "offers a glittering plan costing many hundreds of millions of dollars a year from general funds of the Treasury with no corresponding proposal for raising necessary revenues."

## Recalls 1935 Approach

Instead, Cruikshank declared, the labor movement seeks a more responsible approach. He recalled that in 1935 Congress had decided on a limited program of Social Security for a start on a workable basis.

"We are now suggesting," he said, "a similar working start in the field of health benefits for the aged, even though we would like to have a much broader program . . . It is entirely feasible to work out a practical and sound program within a defined cost ceiling. For example, at a level premium cost of 1/2 per cent of taxable payrolls a plan can be developed which would make possible a good start for all beneficiaries



68 years of age or over.

"Payments could be made for up to 365 days of hospital care, and subsequent skilled nursing home recuperative care, up to 180 days, and for visiting nurse services in the home. To provide these alternative forms of care, within this cost ceiling, two separate \$75 deductible payments by the beneficiary would be necessary. Such a plan would be of enormous value in providing protection in long-continued illness without over-loading hospitals."

Cruikshank said that he understood Senator Clinton Anderson, New Mexico Democrat, and other Senators were working on a bill along these lines "designed to supplement the limited care provided in the House bill, with a basic plan of social insurance protection." He said the AFL-CIO would gladly support such a program.

He asserted that the great majority of the aged should not have to turn to

public assistance no matter how it is dressed up.

"An income test and a means test," he told the Committee, "are not desirable as the basic form of protection. People do not want to have to swear to indigency, declare their resources, list relatives who might help them, and be subject to investigation, often by poorly-trained and inexperienced people."

"If the great majority of the aged can receive substantial protection as a matter of right through old age, survivors and disability insurance, the states and localities will be relieved of a tremendous financial responsibility which will otherwise increasingly overwhelm them. Without health benefits through social security, the House proposals for health care of the aged are like a roof without foundations. We urge your committee to add the foundations so that the aged may live out their lives constructively and with hope."

## 'Dollars for COPE' Drive Opens in RWDSU

NEW YORK CITY—A call to all members of the RWDSU to contribute "Dollars for COPE" has gone out to each local from Pres. Max Greenberg. His letter stresses the critical importance of the Presidential election campaign now in full swing, and the significance to working people of the issues in the campaign.

His letter, addressed to all Regional Directors, International Representatives and local union officers, follows:

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

This year of 1960 may well be one of the most important election years our nation has ever faced. In a few weeks both the Democratic and Republican parties will have nominated their candidates and adopted their platforms. In a few months millions of Americans will go to the polls to cast what may well be the most decisive votes of their lifetime.

I do not think it is necessary for me to harangue you on the issues confronting the labor movement in this election. I am sure you are as aware as I am of the complete failure of the Eisenhower Administration to cope with the urgent domestic and foreign policy tasks that have confronted our government over the past eight years. With the world crisis deepening, with unemployment "stabilized" at a permanent 5% figure, with forecasts of an even worse economic recession ahead, with anti-labor restrictions on the increase—there can be no doubt that every union member must be awakened to the need to play a role in the election.

The number one job right now is to

raise funds for labor's political action program. Once again, we are calling on you to contribute to the RWDSU's Dollars-for-COPE drive. The quota for your local is \$1 per member.

Unless we can help nominate and elect a candidate responsive to the needs of all Americans, there is a strong possibility that the attack upon labor unions may be increased to the extent that it may actually jeopardize the very existence of our unions.

It is always extremely difficult to defeat an entrenched political machine. We must therefore raise more money

than ever before. I urge you to commence your COPE drive immediately if you have not yet done so.

It is essential that we receive your contributions as quickly as possible so that the money can be put to the most effective use to elect liberal, progressive pro-labor candidates. I have committed our union to meeting its COPE quota. I am certain that we can depend on your local's participation to help us do so.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,  
MAX GREENBERG,  
President

## Alex Bail Ill, Recovering

NEW YORK CITY—Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail was hospitalized on June 18 as the result of a heart attack. He was released from the hospital three weeks later and is now convalescing at home. His doctors report that he is making good progress to recovery, and that his condition is excellent.

Bail asked The Record to express his appreciation for the many get-well messages he has received from officers and members of the RWDSU and its affiliated locals.

## in this issue

New York & Northeast . . .	4, 5
What Labor Expects Of the Next President . . .	9
Letters to the Editor . . . . .	10
RWDSU Blood Bankers . . . .	10
How to Take Good Photos By Gene Ingles . . . . .	11
Budget for Retired Workers	12
Automation and Ball-Point Pens . . . . .	12
Philip Evergood, Artist . . . .	13
Jane Goodsell Column . . . .	14
Cookouts & Barbecues . . . .	14
Labor News Roundup . . . .	14

## Next 'Record' August 14

In accordance with The Record's schedule of publication, the next issue to appear will be dated August 14, four weeks from this issue.

The last issue, dated June 19, was delayed several days in order to allow for full news and photo coverage of the RWDSU General Council meeting, held in Atlantic City, N. J. from June 14 to 16. Because of this delay, the issue which otherwise would have appeared on July 3 was eliminated.

After the Aug. 14 issue, The Record will resume its regular bi-weekly schedule.

## RWDSU RECORD

Published by the

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT. STORE UNION, AFL-CIO

132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y.

Telephone: WI 7-9303

Max Greenberg . . . . . President  
Alvin E. Heaps . . . . . Sec.-Treasurer  
Jack Paley . . . . . Exec. Secretary  
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail,  
Exec. Vice-Presidents

Max Steinbock . . . . . Editor  
Bernard Stephens Managing Editor

Stanley Glaubach . . . . . Art Editor  
Robert Dobbs, Charles Michaelson  
Assistant Editors

Published biweekly, except the first issue in January and August



Member publication, International Labor Press Assn. The Record receives the news release services of the AFL-CIO News Service, Press Associates PAI and the Cooperative Press Assn. of Canada.

Subscription Price \$2.00 per year  
Reentered as second class matter June 6, 1954 at the post office at New York, N.Y. under the act of March 2, 1879

Vol. 7, No. 13, July 17, 1960

401

rwdsu RECORD



# Labor Role Grows in Election Campaign As Presidential Race Starts Full Steam

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The role of organized labor in the 1960 Presidential campaign is growing fast both from steamy Washington and Los Angeles, at either end of the continent. American workers through their unions and the AFL-CIO are playing important parts in the platform-making jobs at both the Democratic and Republican conventions and at the precedent-shattering session of Congress to be held during August after the Presidential conventions have done their jobs.

For organized labor there are three vital areas of activity that lie just ahead:

1. Deciding whether to endorse a Presidential candidate.
2. Helping to frame the party platforms that must serve as guideposts during the next four years.
3. Pushing through the highly important labor-supported legislation that still awaits action by the dying 86th Congress.

**The Presidential nominations:** In accordance with the decision of the Executive Council, the AFL-CIO has maintained a strictly hands-off attitude on the Presidential nomination front. Although here and there individual union presidents, and in one case a union itself, have given Presidential nomination

endorsements, the AFL-CIO and its top officials have expressed no choice.

**The Party Platforms:** Of prime concern to the AFL-CIO are the platforms adopted by the two major parties—the Democrats during their convention in Los Angeles last week, and the Republicans during their convention in Chicago beginning July 25.

Sharply critical of the limited concept of the national economy taken by the Eisenhower Administration, Meany specifically called for a growth rate of 5 percent annually, for investment in our public requirements such as schools and hospitals, for investment to erase our slums and rehabilitate our rural areas, for investment in our "crying social needs which have not been met and cannot be met by private enterprise alone."

"It is high time that when business talks about economic growth it starts to recognize the need for economic progress, which involves something more than just business expansion," Meany wrote. "When businessmen talk about seeking investment, let them think less of restricting this to new plant and equipment, and let them seek investment in America."

**The Legislative Front:** As a rule Congress tries to wind up its business before the party Presidential conventions begin. But this year, on the urging of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, it decided to come back to Washington after the conventions and tackle still pending legislation, much of it of prime concern to organized labor.

Here are some of the vital jobs that still remain to be done:

**Minimum Wage:** Enactment of a strong minimum wage bill along the lines of the Senate Labor Committee bill which calls for a \$1.25 minimum wage in three steps and extension of coverage for some

## AFL-CIO Board to Meet On Presidential Stand

WASHINGTON, D.C.—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler have sent all members of the AFL-CIO General Board the formal call to a meeting on Aug. 17 in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, to determine labor's position in the presidential elections. RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg is a member of the General Board and will attend the meeting.

The call pointed out that under the AFL-CIO Constitution, the General Board should decide all policy questions referred to it by the Executive Council.

"The Executive Council," it continued, "has referred to the forthcoming General Board meeting the responsibility of weighing the voting records of the Democratic and Republican parties, their platform commitments and the individual records of the candidates for President and the Vice President of the United States. The General Board will determine the AFL-CIO position and accordingly make such position known to its entire membership."

The General Board is composed of all members of the Executive Council and the president or other principal officer of each affiliate and each trade and industrial department.

5,000,000 workers. The feeble House bill, enacted just before the recess, calls for an increase only to \$1.15 with only about 1,500,000 additional workers covered.

**Medical Care for the Aged:** Here again the House has approved an utterly weak bill which has been so criticized by the AFL-CIO as utterly inadequate. A strong labor-supported effort will be made in the Senate on its return to Washington in August to enact a Forand-type bill which would place medical care under the Social Security insurance principle rather than under the House-voted and Administration-supported "charity" principle.

**Housing:** The Senate has approved a new over-all housing bill providing funds

for slum clearance and other housing construction. The House has not yet acted.

**School Aid:** A three-year program of grants for both school construction and increased teachers' salaries has been approved by the Senate. The House has still to act on a committee-approved bill which would eliminate Federal aid in meeting teachers' salaries and is restricted to construction only.

Thus, far from slacking up on the legislative front as the Presidential campaign gets under way, the AFL-CIO will be redoubling its activities on the legislative front in an effort to get urgently needed social bills enacted during August.

## Nixon Favors Tax Cuts —For the Wealthy

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (PAI)—Take it from Richard Nixon, himself, that the Vice President has bought the tax line of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce hook, line and sinker.

After an off-the-record speech to the Business Advisory Council of the Commerce Department here, Nixon told reporters that if there was a budget surplus in 1961 a tax cut should be considered.

He was explicit when he said such tax reform should be shaped to stimulate investment, reduce some excise rates and cut higher-bracket income taxes.

This is the typical "trickle down" C. of C. line. It would not give any tax breaks to the lower groups. Organized labor has long maintained that the most effective stimulus to the economy would be to cut taxes for the lower income groups to provide needed purchasing power.

## Colossal House 'Error' Threatens U.S. Pay Law

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Over-zealousness on the part of the House of Representatives to deny wage and hour protection to certain workers in agricultural processing plants has produced a monumental error which could deny coverage to 14 million of the 24 million workers currently under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

It all happened in the final mad rush to recess Congress before the Democratic and Republican conventions.

Rep. Frank Smith (D. Miss.), never a friend of minimum wage, introduced an amendment to the House minimum wage bill which would exempt any individuals employed in any county where farm products are produced, unless the employee worked in a city of more than 250,000 population.

The Smith amendment was adopted by voice vote under House rules for debate limitation after the Mississippi Congressman had one minute to explain his proposal.

Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D. Ill.) spotted the error and he was backed by an interpretation of the Department of Labor. He noted that this is a fine example of what happens in trying to legislate in haste on the Senate floor. Smith himself said it was an unintentional error.

Instead of adding coverage to 14 million persons in what organized labor already considered was an emaciated proposal, the Smith amendment would extend coverage to 500,000 workers and at the same time, knock 14 million already covered from protection.

To meet the new, complex problem, the AFL-CIO has now called upon the Senate to adopt the preferable wage-hour bill reported by its own Labor and Public Welfare Committee when it meets Aug. 8. In this way, said the Federation, the "unfair, unjust and flagrantly discriminatory" provisions of the measure adopted by the House could be by-passed.

The Smith amendment was attached to a House-substituted Republican-Dixiecrat bill approved by its own Education and Labor Committee. The substitute reduced the minimum wage raise from \$1.25 to \$1.15 and eliminated nearly all the additional coverage proposed by the committee bill.

Andrew J. Biemiller and Arthur J. Goldberg, co-chairmen of the AFL-CIO Joint Minimum Wage Committee, assailed the House action as a "pretense at wage-hour legislation which can have no real effect upon the people who need relief."



COAK  
DRAWN FOR THE  
AFL-CIO NEWS



## New York & Northeast

# 5-Year Peace Plan Ends Strike Threat In City's Hospitals

NEW YORK CITY—Another great milestone in the building of a big, powerful union of hospital workers has been achieved with the acceptance by the Local 1199 Hospital Division membership and some 30 hospitals of a five-year peace formula submitted by Mayor Robert F. Wagner and based on the policy, "Live and Let Live." A membership meeting of hospital workers at the Hotel Diplomat on June 30 cheered the agreement which removes the needs to strike at ten hospitals and, in the words of '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis, "gives the hospital workers the right to have a union and to seek and win regular improvements in their wages and conditions, and gives to management a guarantee of peace."

The settlement terms were worked out in lengthy, intensive discussion over the past several weeks involving Mayor Wagner, management representatives and two top labor leaders on behalf of Local 1199—Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of New York City's Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and Pres. David Livingston of District 65.

The settlement terms are based on the original Statement of Policy which ended the 46-day strike in the spring and summer of 1959, but with decisive changes which:

- 1) Sets up the Permanent Administrative Committee (PAC) as a truly impartial body consisting of six public members alone, instead of six public and six management representatives as before; and provides for three representatives of labor and three from management with whom the PAC will consult.

- 2) Calls for the PAC to make proposals each year on wage rates, hours, vacations, holidays, seniority, health plans and all other matters affecting the pay and working conditions of hospital employees. These proposals will be binding on labor as well as the management of each hospital subscribing to the Statement of Policy.

- 3) Improves and simplifies the handling of grievances, reducing the procedure within a hospital to two steps, with a time limit of eight working days in which a grievance may be corrected to the satisfaction of the worker. After the eight days, an unresolved grievance will be taken up between a union representative and the management, and if still unresolved it will go before a mediator and/or arbitrator appointed by the PAC.

As a result of these important improvements in the Statement of Policy, Local 1199 at first postponed its strike call to the workers in ten hospitals while the negotiators worked with Mayor Wagner at Gracie Mansion to conclude the agreement terms, and then approved the terms by near-unanimous vote at the membership meeting June 30.

The hospitals where strikes were averted include Mount Sinai, St. John's Episcopal, Beth Israel, Brooklyn Jewish,

Grand Central, Beekman Downtown, Bronx Hospital, Lenox Hill, Flower-Fifth Ave., and Unity Hospital.

It was understood that these ten hospitals, plus some 20 others, will accept the new and revised Statement of Policy at meetings of their boards of trustees now in progress, thus ushering in a new era of peace in the voluntary hospitals of New York City and providing the opportunity for great new improvements in the wages and working conditions of the workers through a bigger and stronger Local 1199.

Mayor Wagner appeared personally at



Joy over hospital settlement is shared by, from left, '1199' Pres. Leon J. Davis, N. Y. Central Labor Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale and '65' Pres. David Livingston.

the hospital workers' membership meeting June 30 to express his belief that an era of peace had opened "for your benefit, for management's benefit, and most of all, for the public's benefit."

He declared to the more than 1,000 workers in the hall, "I assure you that anyone who works in a hospital has the right to join the union without anything

to be afraid of," a declaration that was cheered to the echo by the assembled hospital workers.

Mayor Wagner had strong praise for Van Arsdale, Livingston, the management representatives and Labor Commissioner Harold Felix. He praised the union members "for your restraint while we worked out the agreement now before you."

## Peace Talks Started at a Hospital Bedside

A key role in the New York hospital settlement was played by David Livingston, president of District 65 and a vice-president of the RWDSU. His interest in the efforts of a sister union, Local 1199, to organize the workers in the city's voluntary hospitals was spurred by the fact that he himself had been hospitalized several times during the past three years.

In fact, it was during a stay at Beth Israel, one of the ten hospitals faced by a strike this year, that Livingston first met with a key person in hospital management and opened talks which laid the groundwork for the peace formula.

The New York Times' July 1 issue told the story under this headline: "Amity Plan Grew in Sick-Bed Talks, Union Chief, Hospital Head Met While the Former Was Being Treated."

The Times story follows:

A union leader's three-year bout with recurrent hepatitis helped to produce last night's prescription for curing the labor ills of voluntary hospitals in this city.

The peace formula was the fruit of a chain of conferences that began in a sick room at Beth Israel Hospital. The room was occupied by David Livingston, president of District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, who has been in the hospital for extended treatment more than a dozen times since 1957.

While he was there last March, Charles H. Silver, president of the hospital, dropped in three times to chat. Both expressed regret over the rancor engendered by the long strike conducted against Beth Israel and six other institutions last year by the Drug and Hospital Employees Union, Local 1199.

When Local 1199 began threatening a new walkout early in June, Mr. Livingston decided it was time to renew his contact with Mr. Silver. Each was impressed with the other's sincerity.

On June 13 they went together to urge Mayor Wagner to take the initiative in a new round of settlement conferences. Harry Van Arsdale Jr., president of the New York City Central Labor Council, and Mr. Livingston became the spokesmen for labor. Leon J. Davis, president of Local 1199, stayed out of the talks to avoid rekindling the flames of last year's bitterness.

Mr. Silver, who heads the Board of Education as well as Beth Israel, acted as missionary in persuading the trustees

of other major hospitals that a more conciliatory spirit should govern negotiations.

The labor spokesmen emphasized that they did not want the hospitals to build the union for them; all they asked was a mechanism under which the institutions would agree not to do anything that would kill it. Both sides avoided asking each other questions that would torpedo the talks by carrying them into areas where they knew their views were irreconcilable.

The Mayor's perseverance contributed to the breaking down of suspicion. He held a half-dozen evening meetings with both sides at Gracie Mansion. The last wound up at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with all the negotiators in agreement on his formula.

Mr. Livingston disclosed that District 65 has assigned six organizers to work with Local 1199 and was contributing half the recruiting funds. The hospitals took this as a sign of increased responsibility in enforcement of the peace plan.

## Press Hails Labor Peace in Hospitals

"Peace—it's wonderful" was the chief sentiment expressed in editorials in New York's newspapers discussing the hospital settlement early this month. The New York Times, the Herald Tribune, the Post, the Journal-American, the World-Telegram & Sun, and the Amsterdam News all joined in acclaiming the peace terms, and gave due credit to Mayor Wagner and the union leaders involved as well as to the hospital managements.

A feature of the editorial comment, particularly in the Times and the Tribune, was the pleasure expressed over the amendments to the Statement of Policy. Both newspapers took careful note of the fact that, as the Times said, "the hospital workers are given a far better break than they had before."

Citing such provisions as the new and impartial Permanent Administrative Committee, its power to make recommendations on wages and working conditions with consultation by union and management, and to mediate

and arbitrate grievances, the Times called all these things "marked improvements which the hospitals deserve applause for approving." The Times also called attention to the right of workers to union representation in the final stage of the new, "speeded-up grievance procedure, and the freedom given employees from discrimination on account of union membership."

The Herald-Tribune's editorial, headed "A Good Settlement in the Hospitals," read:

"The averting of the threatened strike in the voluntary hospitals is excellent news.

"The settlement formula is pretty intricate. Neither the union nor management won the dispute, and yet both sides are content with the principle of 'live and let live.' The question of union recognition was avoided, but Local 1199 nevertheless can grow.

"The Permanent Administrative Committee has been reconstituted to consist only of public members, with an equal number of labor and hospital consultants to act as non-voting advisers. Grievance machinery is greatly improved, and for a good-faith clincher the

people are assured against a strike for at least five years.

"The whole thing is a masterpiece of diplomatic carpentering. Where once there was a lot of bullheadedness, finally common sense emerged. As usual, give-and-take compromise succeeded.

"The community is indebted to such top labor leaders as David Livingston and Harry Van Arsdale for their exertions, to the hospital people for an improved spirit of conciliation, and above all to that tireless catalyst—Mayor Wagner.

"Good work, we say, for now labor and management can settle down to harmony in the hospitals."

The New York Post, which has given outstanding support to the hospital workers' efforts to organize during the past two years, pointed out that "many men deserve plaudits for the conscientious effort that produced the honorable settlement." The editorial went on to note that "there should be generous praise for Leon Davis, the leader of Local 1199, who displayed so much restraint and responsibility under the unfair kind of attack from irresponsible sources."



# Great Labor Day Parade Set for New York City

NEW YORK CITY—Prospects for an even greater Labor Day Parade for 1960 than the giant first one held last year are indicated following a planning meeting attended by 93 local union affiliates of the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, according to Matthew Guinan, chairman of the 1960 Labor Day Parade Committee.

Sponsored by the Central Labor Council, the Labor Day Parade will have AFL-CIO Pres.

George Meany as Grand Marshal on Monday, Sept. 5, in New York City on Fifth Avenue.

Locals of the RWDSU in New York City are again expected to turn out large numbers of their members for labor's big day.

The chairman of the Labor Day Parade committees of the local union affiliates present at the planning meeting discussed the line of march, preparation of floats and arrangements for bands and banners. Full participation by all local unions and AFL-CIO members is expected.

Last year, 150,000 AFL-CIO members marched passed the reviewing stand in front of the New York Public Library on Sept. 7.

It was reported to the Labor Day Parade chairman that Pres. Meany, in accepting the invitation to be Grand Marshal, recalled memories of marching in Labor Day parades some fifty years ago. He cited Labor Day parading as a fine example of individual trade union participation and praised the reinstitution of Labor Day Parades by the AFL-CIO in New York City.



GIUSEPPE MARRUZZA (right), first employee of James P. Smith & Co. eligible to retire with pension under the firm's contract with Candy & Confectionery Local 50, receives congratulations from Frank Seida (left), local president, and Valentine Zorros, business agent. The local won 26-15 election victory at the plant May 20.

## New England Locals Report Wage Gains in New Pacts

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Several hundred members of two New England locals have won contract improvements, it was reported by New England director Thomas J. Leone.

Local 61 settled five contracts in Leominster. Employees at the E.B. Kingman Co. won wage boosts of 5-7c hourly, while premium pay for extra operations at the molding machines were set at 5-10c an hour. Additional increases will go into effect if multiple operations are begun at the machines.

Negotiators included John Flandaca, business agent, Katy Varville, shop chairlady, and Stewards Flora Peterson and Betty Sargent.

Employees of the Modern Tool and Die Co. won 10c hourly, retroactive to May 1. The company also agreed to pay for an additional half holiday on the day before New Year's Day, bringing the number of paid holidays to seven. Shop chairman Freeman Chappel, Ernest Dube, Anthony Tata, Rene Bastrache and Flandaca headed the local's negotiators.

Employees of the Standard Pyroxoloid Co. won raises of 5-7c hourly, effective May 1. In addition the company's contribution for Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage was raised \$2 monthly for each employee. Local Pres. Salvatore Perla, Rec. Sec. Ethel Alexander, Mary Scobie, Virginia Sacino, Gladys Iannaccone, Frances Perla, Pasquale Fantozi, Harvey Connolly Sr. and Flandaca did the negotiating.

At the Miles Kedex Co. Local 61 members won 3-5c hourly boosts and fringe benefits. The company agreed to pay the full cost of life and sickness and accident insurance, providing up to \$25 weekly for 13 weeks. The new agreement also provides an additional paid holiday, Patriot's Day (April 19), bringing the total of paid

holidays to nine. Improvements were also won in piece work rates.

Shop chairlady Elsie Senecal, stewards Gladys Gage and Mary Rasmussen and Flandaca were the union negotiators.

A general wage boost of 5c hourly was won for employees of the Great American Plastics Co. The firm also agreed to pay the full cost of comprehensive Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage for employees and their dependents, and improvements were made in vacations. Negotiators, led by Leone, included Walter Morrissey, Don Valley, Charles Hunt, Rudy Boudreau, Victor Marrama and Don Kitsler.

The members of Local 875 unanimously accepted the terms of a one-year agreement negotiated with Celluloplastics Clear-site Corp. in Fitchburg, Leone reported.

All hourly-rated workers won 9c and piece workers 5c, effective May 15. Other clauses of the pact include improvements in the clauses covering piece work rates, health insurance coverage and vacation pay.

All employees who have four years of service will now receive two weeks' vacation.

The company, which was formerly located in Newark, N.J., moved to Fitchburg four years ago.

The Local 875 negotiators were headed by Leone, Pres. Herman Bourque, Vice-Pres. John McDowell, Sec. Lillian Leger, Treas. Gladys Bodanza and stewards Arturo Garcia, Katherine Hathorne, George Morse, Philip Valera and Otis Merrill.

## 3 Shoe Locals Settle Melville Chain Pact

NEW YORK CITY—After a long series of negotiations, Retail Shoe Locals 287, 1268 and 305 have jointly won a new three-year contract with the Melville Shoe Corp. The contract provides wage gains up to \$7 weekly, check-off on a local level and gains in the basic crew, trainee program and automatic progression clauses.

"Modern-day trade unionism, general conditions and retailing in general have necessitated these new features," said the chief negotiators, Joseph Binenbaum, business manager of Local 1268 in Manhattan; Samuel Lowenthal, manager of Local 287 in Brooklyn; and Harry Rosenzweig, president of Local 305 in Westchester.

The contract, which is retroactive to Sept. 7, 1959, and expires Sept. 1, 1962, covers some 450 union members at Melville stores in New York City and in Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester counties.

Managers, assistant managers and salesmen will receive \$7 weekly over the contract's span, \$3 retroactive to Sept. 7, 1959, \$2 in September 1960, and another \$2 the following September.

Industrial workers won \$5 weekly, \$2.50 retroactive to September 1959, and the other \$2.50 March 6, 1961.

Experienced part-time salesmen, night extras and industrial workers also won wage boosts.

The contract provides that all workers who have worked for at least six weeks during the period from Sept. 7, 1959-March 21, are eligible for retroactive pay.

The chain also set up a trainee program designed to attract young salesmen

to the retail shoe field. This kind of program has been instituted in other chains.

"These gains, which represent a complete victory for the unions," the negotiators said, "were achieved only through the team work of the managers, the executive boards, the negotiating committee and the workers."

Other union negotiators included Samuel S. Ringle and Irving Tuckman, Local 1268 business agents; Jack M. Maltz, assistant manager of Local 287; George Surtes, Local 305 business agent, and a rank-and-file committee.

## New Conn. Pacts Won at Shoe Chains, Regal Drug, Quilt Co.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Contracts have been negotiated for 175 Connecticut RWDSU members in three firms, it was reported by John V. Cooney, secretary-treasurer of Local 282.

After a series of discussions with representatives of the National, Miles and Kitty Kelly shoe chains, Local 282 won a three-year contract providing \$5 and \$7 weekly wage boosts for 50 employees. The contract is patterned after the settlement won by the New York shoe locals with the same chains.

The agreement provides that shoe salesmen will get \$7 weekly over the three years of the contract and industrial employees \$5.

Part-time employees won increases in the daily rate and all employees are now guaranteed a minimum of six hours' work if they agree to work on their day off. The contract was negotiated by Local Pres. Charles Greenberg and Cooney.

### Regal Drug Pact Signed

Twenty-five members of the local employed at the Regal Drug Co., the largest wholesale drug firm in the New Haven area, have won weekly raises of \$4 and \$5 in a two-year pact with the company.

The minimum hiring rate for unskilled employees was raised to \$1.35 an hour, and the agreement also guarantees seven hours overtime weekly at premium rates, nine paid holidays, a third week of vacation for employees, and company payments to the union's hospitalization and welfare fund.

Shop steward Harry Cusano, Greenberg and Cooney negotiated the agreement.

The services of federal and state mediators helped avert a strike of 100 employees of the New Haven Quilt and Pad Co. and bring about a contract settlement, Cooney said. The contract provides a \$2 weekly increase, retroactive to Jan. 1.

RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Ball assisted Greenberg, Cooney, John Barrone and Annette Morena in negotiations.

## Unions Spur Campaign For 'Safe' Labor Day

Organized labor and the National Safety Council have embarked on their second annual campaign to make Labor Day—labor's own holiday—a day of safety instead of tragedy.

The aim is to cut to the irreducible minimum the toll of deaths and injuries that usually marks the long weekend holiday at the "official" close of summer. Last year, traffic accidents took 438 lives, boating mishaps and drownings 91 lives, and miscellaneous causes 84 lives.

"Labor's national holiday to honor the workers of America," observed AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "will be desecrated by the deaths of hundreds of men, women and children and the injury of thousands of persons over the Labor Day weekend, based on past experience."

He urged all AFL-CIO affiliates and their members to participate in the campaign for safety over the holiday weekend and to improve a death and accident record which he described as a "national disgrace."

## Tax Rebate for Wealthy

NEW YORK (PAI) — Newspaper headlines proclaimed that New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller was going to redistribute \$90 million in tax surplus to the taxpayers.

What was not so widely reported was that the low income groups will be shortchanged by the proposed 10 per cent across the board tax rebate. Most of the relief is reserved for those making \$10,000 or more.



## The Midwest

# 260 Organized in 2-Local Michigan Drive

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Strong organizing drives by Local 386 in this city and Saginaw Local 87 have brought more than 260 new members into these RWDSU affiliates since Jan. 1, it was reported by Int'l Rep. John V. Kirkwood. Local 386 won a 20-8 NLRB representation election victory among the employees of the Canteen Service Co. here July 5 in spite of a strong management effort to keep the union out.

"The vote was the climax of a hard-fought organizing campaign over the past five months," Kirkwood said.

A proposed contract will be submitted to the members for their approval soon and negotiations are expected to start shortly. The organizing campaign was directed by Tom Kirkwood, Local 386 president.

Kirkwood also reported that an NLRB election has been ordered among the 30 workers of the Alma Iron and Metal Co. and the Alma Warehousing Co., both in Alma, Mich. Stewart Spyker, Local 87 business representative, has been active in the organizing drive.

Three campaigns by Local 87 in four Michigan cities since the first of the year enrolled more than 200 workers in the local.

After an NLRB hearing, the management of Vlasic Food Products agreed to recognize the local as bargaining agent for the 75 workers at its plant in Imlay City. The consent agreement came about after 72 of the 75 workers went to work the day before the hearing wearing Local 87 buttons.

"This show of strength helped to win wage increases of 25 to 50 cents an hour, paid holidays, premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work, paid vacations, company-furnished uniforms, call-in pay, committee pay for negotiations and grievances, and time-and-a-half after eight hours in one day and 40 hours weekly," Kirkwood said.

Employees of the Capac and Minden City plants of Michigan Peat Inc. voted 97 to 23 in favor of the union in two NLRB elections in May. Contract negotiations are now in progress.

Emil Willman, Local 87 president, and Spyker headed the organizing drive and are leading the negotiating committees.

At the Bay City plant of Auto-Lite, ten cafeteria workers voted unanimously in favor of the union in a recent NLRB election.

Gains won under the first contract include wage adjustments of 55 to 65 cents an hour, paid holidays, three weeks' vacation after ten years of service, a company-paid insurance program, rest periods, free meals, company-furnished uniforms and other fringe benefits.



PICNIC TIME AT '379': In photo at left, picnic committee for Local 379's Unit I outing at Norwood Amusement Park in Columbus, O. July 3, includes (l. to r.) William Ward, Ralph Rosculp, William Byerly, unit chairman Paul Loeffler and Daniel Hunter. Lunch menu (photo right) features franks and beans and all the soda pop wanted.



## Pact Covers All 4 Med-O-Pure Dairies

COLUMBUS, O.—After a month of negotiations, 39 salesmen and six plant workers at four Med-O-Pure dairies have gained their first union contract, Int'l Rep. Ned F. Harkless reported. The dairies are at Washington Court House, Greenfield, Chillicothe and Mechanicsburg.

"The contract ended a campaign to organize all operations of this company and added solid support to the 26 plant men previously organized and brought under contract at Washington Court House," Harkless said.

The 10-month contract, expiring May 8, 1961, includes: two paid days off after 14 working days, three weeks vacation after 15 years of service, three days condolence leave, jury duty pay, five days sick leave a year and seven days leave in industrial compensation cases.

Retail rates were set at 12% commission on collections and \$2.50 daily while the wholesale men will earn 6½% on gross sales and \$3.50 a day.

The workers also won the Local 379 pension program, fully paid for by the company, and other benefits of a standard Local 379 contract.

Chairman Harold Carson led the negotiating committees, which included Jack

Baker, Gene Ladrach, Walter Thompson, Glenn Harris, John True, Gerald Peters, Willard Baird, Kenneth Timmons and Harkless.

Members of Unit Z, employed at Wiseman's Dairy in Crooksville, O., ratified a new two-year agreement that provides

a 17 cents wage increase over two years. Driver-salesmen won a corresponding increase.

Members of the negotiating committee were Richard Barnett, unit chairman; Gerald Dozer, George Stigler, Raymond Pollock and Int'l Rep. Bill Kee.

## Optical Firm Strike in Third Month

CHICAGO, Ill.—The strike of 28 members of United Optical Workers Local 853-A at the Bausch & Lomb optical dispensary has entered its third month, L. Earl Disselhorst, the local's business manager, reported.

"The strike is 100 percent effective," Disselhorst said.

The strike began May 3 when the company refused to allow the union to participate in setting rates in a proposed new contract.

Local 853-A had held a contract at the dispensary, which grinds prescription lenses, since 1939. The local's affiliation with the RWDSU was announced at the recent meeting of the union's General Council at Atlantic City, N. J.

Disselhorst served as secretary of the old Optical Workers Organizing Committee and its successor, the Optical and Instrument Workers International Union of the CIO.

## Unemployed Rise Sharply in Steel

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—If you think you are living in a period of prosperity you'll have a hard time convincing some 25,000 members of the United Steel workers, as well as almost 4 million other unemployed.

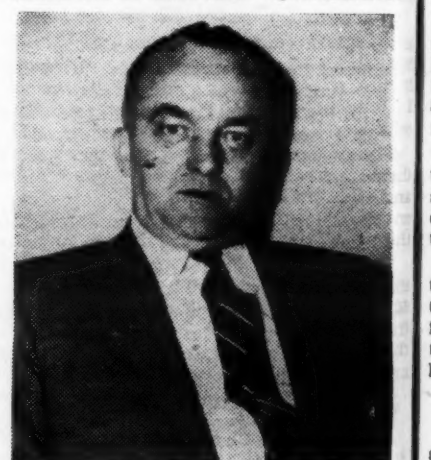
A survey by the Associated Press has disclosed that 25,000 Steelworkers have been laid off their jobs due to the recession in steel and that thousands more are getting a trimmed pay check, since they are on a short workweek.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reports that steel production is now down to 54.8 per cent of capacity—the lowest level during a non-strike period since the recession days of 1958.

The Steelworkers are currently fighting for a Federal four-day week law to combat unemployment in the automation age. Prospects in the steel industry are not for any immediate improvement but for a further decline. There are some predictions of an upturn in August.

## Burberg Named To Penn. Board

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg, secretary-treasurer of United Department Store Local 101, has been named one of three labor representatives



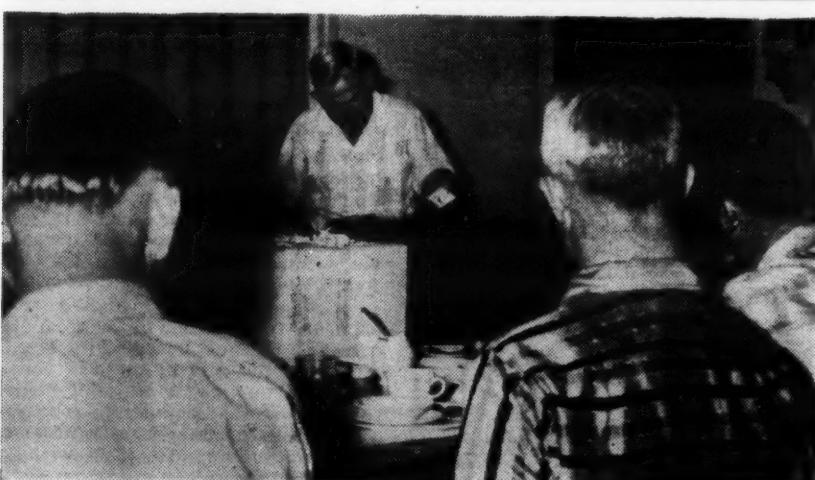
ERNEST BURBERG

to the state's Mercantile Minimum Wage Board dealing with women and minors in the retail industry.

The nine members of the board, three each representing labor, industry and the public, were named by Gov. David L. Lawrence.

The board has set public hearings in Pittsburgh, Meadville, Uniontown, Wilkes-Barre, Philadelphia and Altoona. It is slated to report its findings by Sept. 16 to the state's Department of Labor and Industry and to the state's Secretary of Labor.

Burberg is a vice-president of the recently merged Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO.



Veteran Unit Z member and 25-year driver-salesman Jim Finley looks at gift of luggage at banquet in his honor.

## Jim Finley of '379' Retires

CROOKSVILLE, O.—Jim Finley, a charter member of Unit Z of Local 379 and a 25-year veteran driver-salesman at Wiseman's Dairy has retired and was honored by members of the union at a banquet held in the Methodist Church in Crooksville.

Finley, who began his service with the company in 1935, was the first driver-salesman hired by Wiseman's when they started in business.

"Since that time," said Int'l Rep. Bill Kee, "his dedication to his customers and his attitude toward his fellow workers have endeared him to all who have made his acquaintance."

Finley said that his immediate plans are to rest and then do some traveling. He and his wife were presented with luggage by the membership and management to aid them in their travels.



## Cosmetics Co. Warehousemen Vote in the RWDSU In NLRB Election in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga.—Local 315 won an NLRB election among the 145 workers at the Avon Cosmetics Co. warehouse here July 6, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson.

He also announced that Ranell Mathis has been elected president of the local and that improved contracts have been signed with two Atlanta firms.

The election results at the Avon warehouse were 68 for the RWDSU local, and 61 against, with one challenged ballot. The shop members have named a negotiating committee and bargaining with the company for the first contract is expected to begin in the near future.

"The demands of the union will center on seniority, grievance procedures, job security and wages," Dickinson said.

The Avon organizing campaign began in December, when an anonymous Avon employee mailed Dickinson the company's Christmas mailing list with a note: "These people need a union."

The Avon workers held their first meeting in late April and the union petitioned the NLRB for an election June 1.

Ranell Mathis, who had served as vice-president of Local 315 for the past three years, has been elected local president in place of Karl Thorpe, who has resigned.

Mathis is employed at the Rexall Drug Co. and has been on the shop committee there for four years.

Fifty members of the local employed at the Economy Auto Stores warehouse

won wage boosts of 4-10c, retroactive to June 4, in a wage reopener settled July 6. Negotiations on the reopener had been in progress since May. The contract expires June 3, 1961.

The union's negotiating committee in-



RANELLE MATHIS  
Heads Local 315 in Atlanta, Ga.

cluded Jim Newman, shop chairman; Jackie Ferguson, Ted Bland, Henry Lawless and Dickinson.

Twenty Local 315 members employed at the Evans Metal Co. won 10c an hour in a newly-signed two-year agreement. The contract, retroactive to June 24, also provides a wage reopener next June.

The firm manufactures sheet lead and lead piping for industrial uses.

Pres. Charles C. Evans and W. N. Sams, plant superintendent, negotiated for the company. Union negotiators were J. C. Sheriff Jr., Leroy Brown, Alex Ingram Odell Barron and Dickinson.

## New Pact Boosts Wages for 55 At Miami Tomato

MIAMI, Fla.—Local 885 has won an improved three-year agreement for 55 union members at the Miami Tomato Corp., Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported.

The new agreement, which expires July 2, 1963, raises the present minimum 4 cents each year for all workers except drivers, who will get a 6 cent boost yearly. Drivers will receive a minimum of \$80 weekly at the start of the pact's third year.

The company also agreed that if Congress passes an improved minimum wage bill, the company will increase its minimums so as to maintain a rate at least 8 cents hourly higher than the federal minimums.

The Miami Tomato workers also won their first paid holiday, Easter Sunday, and the drivers will receive vacation pay on the basis of average earnings rather than base pay.

The company also agreed to shorten the trial period for new employees from 60 days to 30 days, and to do all hiring from the local's employment office. Since the agreement was reached, the union has placed five workers on the job.

### Joined Welfare Plan

Miami Tomato was organized last year and has already joined the Southeast RWDSU Employee-Industry welfare plan, to which the company contributes \$2.40 weekly for each employee.

The union negotiating committee consisted of Osceola Chatman, vice president of Local 885, plant stewards George Davis and Jennie Miller, and Lester Cochran and Leila Johnson, Int'l Rep. Danny Klein assisted the committee.

The company was represented at negotiations by Stanley Taylor, vice president; Henry Perchaud and plant manager Vincent Cefalu.

Bush also reported that the local won a unanimous NLRB election among the employees at Blue Plate Food Inc., in Miami. The new members do warehousing and delivery work at the shop.

## The South

# Contract Talks Due With A&P in Tenn. After Election Win

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—First-contract negotiations for 175 employees at eight A & P stores in this area were slated to open July 13. The RWDSU successfully ended its three-year campaign to organize the A&P workers with an 89-73 NLRB election victory June 9.

## Union Wins Safeguard Against Foreign Plant

ROANOKE, Va.—A strike of 1,200 Virginia garment workers against Kenrose Mfg. Co. has ended in an agreement setting up a supplementary insurance fund out of which workers at four plants will be paid if their earnings drop because of the operations of a new garment plant in Cork, Ireland.

Wages in the Irish plant range from 25 to 50 cents an hour. The average wage in the Virginia plants is \$1.50.

Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers Union and Vice-Pres. Arthur Rosenstein of the company have agreed that, for each dozen dresses made by the firm in the Irish plant and sold in the United States, the company will pay 30 cents into a jointly administered fund, up to a top of \$30,000 a year.

Workers will be paid for any wage losses due to the Irish operation under a formula to be put into writing soon.

Dubinsky said the agreement sets a precedent which will protect U.S. employees of companies with overseas branches. Rosenstein said the company never intended that its "affiliation with any foreign operation" should or would reduce the amount of work in Virginia, but agreed to "comply with the union demand because of economic conditions."

Workers at the plants in Roanoke, Radford and Buchanan, Va., demanded a written agreement covering the Irish plant. The union asked for maximum employer payments of \$100,000 a year, and the company first offered \$2,000. The strike-ending agreement was reached at ILG offices in New York City.

Since the election, a union official said, about 45 workers have joined the union, and the result is that the union's bargaining position has been greatly strengthened.

The union is expected to present some 40 specific demands to the A&P management for inclusion in the first contract. The demands will center on job security, regular and shorter hours and higher wages.

The workers are employed at six stores in Knoxville, one in Alcoa and one in Oak Ridge.

At a meeting on June 27 the workers elected a negotiating committee, which includes Charles Braden, Eddie Roe, Noah Ed Welch, James Pierce, John Black, Bobby Jacobs and Clarence Couch.

Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn and Assistant Southern Director Frank Perker are participating in the bargaining talks.

The RWDSU's A&P campaign, the longest union drive in east Tennessee, began May 1, 1957. Strong support for the campaign came from the Knoxville Central Labor Union and its women's auxiliary, the Oak Ridge labor body, AFL-CIO representatives in the area and other RWDSU locals.

## Ala. Council Wins Election by 40-3

GADSDEN, Ala.—The Alabama RWDSU Council won an NLRB election at the Poultry By-products Inc. plant here July 6 by a whopping 40-3 vote, Council Org. J. H. Foster reported.

The plant, which processes feed and fertilizer, employs 50 workers.

Contract proposals are being drafted and Foster said that he expected negotiations to start shortly.

The organization drive was led by Local 620-A Pres. Lemuel Massey, Jessie Estes, a plant employee, and Foster.

## Quaker Talks in Ala. 'Getting No Place Fast'

DECATUR, Ala.—Local 620-A's negotiations for a new contract with Farm Industries, a division of the Quaker Oats Co., are continuing after three weeks of limited progress, reported Alabama RWDSU Council Org. J. H. Foster. One hundred and fifty members of the local are employed at the plant, which processes poultry.

"We're getting no place fast," Foster said.

He reported that a strike notice, which was authorized by the local at its last meeting, had been sent to the company.

Taking part in the negotiations with

Foster and Bill Langston, another Council organizer, was Robert Dyche, business agent of Local 125, St. Joseph, Mo., who is president of the Quaker Oats Joint Council. The joint council, composed of more than 2,000 union members at ten

Quaker plants, keeps members at one plant up-to-date on developments at the others.

Reached at St. Joseph after his return from Decatur, Dyche said that there is a long way to go to reach a satisfactory settlement.

"There's some trouble possible if the company doesn't alter some of its demands," Dyche said.

Other RWDSU locals belonging to the Quaker Oats Joint Council are Local 110, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Local 115, Depew, N.Y., and Local 19, Memphis, Tenn. Other council unions belong to the machinists, brewers, millwrights and west coast longshoremen's international unions. Robert Ryan of the RWDSU Cedar Rapids local is secretary-treasurer of the council.

The joint council will meet in St. Joseph July 23 and 24, Dyche said. Representatives are expected to report on conditions at their plant and discuss proposals for future contracts.

Dyche also said that Local 125 was slated to hold its first negotiating session for a new contract with the Quaker Oats management in St. Joseph as The Record went to press. The local's current two-year agreement expires Sept. 1.

### LABOR HELPS

CHILEAN QUAKE VICTIMS: Enough aluminum roofing and interior wall-board to build shelters for 6,000 victims of Chilean earthquakes and tidal waves is on way to Chile thanks to organized labor. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, I., president of American Red Cross thanks AFL-CIO Sec. Treas. William Schnitzler for \$12,124 donation that paid cost of airlifting materials. Standing between them is Chilean Ambassador Walter Mueller.





The Main Thing Is to See That We're Not Starved Out . . .

## 600 Hold Fast in Bitter Vancouver Strike

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The strike of 600 members of Local 535 against three hardware firms remains firm as the strike goes past the two-month mark, Int'l Rep. Bud Hodgins reported. "Our people are solid and the morale is very good," he said.

He reported that aid is coming to the strikers from other locals in the area and from RWDSU affiliates in the United States and Canada. Of \$5,000 pledged to the strikers at the union's General Council meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. last month, more than \$4,000 has already been received. This sum includes \$1,000 from the international and \$3,000 from locals.

The three hardware firms are F. C. Myers Co., Marshall Wells and McLennan, McFeeley & Prior, Ltd.

At a meeting with the managements July 1, Hodgins said, the union offered a modified proposal in an attempt to end the walkout. After ten minutes, having heard only three of 14 articles, the managements' representative interrupted the session and stated that the union's proposals were unsatisfactory.

The union has continued picketing at Marshall Wells and McLennan, McFeeley and Prior. In an attempt to evade the picketing, Marshall Wells has leased a Canadian Pacific Railway merchandise shed and hired ten scabs to join 14 supervisors in keeping up operations.

The Myers company is also doing a little business "at the back door," Hodgins said, but the overall picketing has proved very effective.

### Strike Assistance Helps

About 375 of the strikers are drawing assistance. The allowance for married men is \$16 weekly while single men draw \$10. Occasional food packages are also distributed to the families of strikers.

Hodgins said that the strike welfare committee, headed by Gordon Hall, Local 535 financial secretary, Pres. John Redikop and Jim Mason, is doing a good job getting benefits to the strikers.

He also reported that "scrounging" committees have been active in getting food and contributions from local merchants and businessmen.

"The businessmen have given us quite a bit of help, considering that things are tight here," he said.

"The main problem," Hodgins said, "is to make sure we don't lose because we've been starved out."

He said that aid has been received from Vancouver Locals 517 and 580, other RWDSU locals in British Columbia and Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario as well as from U. S. locals.

"Many of the locals are sending money on a continuing basis, which is very important. Several of our locals in British Columbia have been sending in contributions from the union treasury and then taking up a collection on pay day. It really helps," Hodgins said.

Backing up the Local 535 strikers, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg has issued an appeal to all locals for aid to the Vancouver members.

"The union is determined that the struggle in Vancouver shall not be lost for lack of support from our international union and its affiliates," Greenberg wrote.

He asked that all contributions be forwarded to the international office immediately.

### Mourn Death in Toronto At 55 of Bernie Pateman

TORONTO, Ont.—Bernard (Bernie) Pateman, a longtime member of Local 440, died on July 8 at the age of 55, it was reported by Gordon Reekie, the local's director.

Pateman was employed in the plant at Mason's Dairy in St. Catharines, Ont. A charter member of the unit, he served on the bargaining committee.

He is survived by his wife, Emma. "The local has lost a staunch supporter," Reekie said. "His services will be well remembered."



SEVENTEENTH CONSECUTIVE PACT: Signing collective bargaining agreement between United Food Processors Local 483 and the Canada Starch Co. Ltd., at Cardinal, Ont., A. S. Fraser, company vice-president, and Local Pres. James Murray ink agreement, seventeenth between union and company. Looking on are D. C. Turner, company staff assistant, Joseph Roode, local committeeman, K. C. Weldon, company personnel manager Earl Pratt, local vice-president, Carl Lever, committeeman, Int'l Rep. E. H. Rayercroft and Howard Campbell, plant manager.

## 275 Win \$7 Hike at Dominion Warehouse

TORONTO, Ont.—Local 414 has won a two-year pact providing a general wage increase of \$7 weekly and improved fringe benefits for 275 employees at the Dominion Stores warehouse here, Int'l Rep. C. C. Dahmer reported. The pact, which was retroactive to Nov. 1, 1959, sets an across-the-board wage boost of \$5 weekly the first year and \$2 the second. Employees also won \$170 in retroactive settlement pay.

Ninety-eight per cent of the Dominion warehouse workers voted to accept the contract, Dahmer said. Seven meetings with the company and the assistance of a conciliation officer were necessary to arrive at the agreement.

"One of the highlights of the settlement," Dahmer said, "is the retaining of the five-day work week with two consecutive days off. The company held out until the last hour in trying to break this arrangement so it could reschedule employees and allow only one day off per week."

The group insurance plan has been improved in the contract and is now comparable to the P.S.I. Blue Plan coverage. The company will continue paying the employees' share of the cost

and, in addition, will pay 50% of the cost of dependents' coverage. It will also pay half the cost of dependents' coverage under the Ontario Hospital Care insurance program.

The service requirement for three weeks of vacation was lowered from 15 years to 12 years while a new clause, effective next year, provides four weeks' vacation for employees with 23 years of continuous service.

Warehouse employees won a reduction in the work week from 41¼ to 40 hours, effective Oct. 31, 1960. Truck drivers also won a one-hour per week reduction to 44 hours, to be worked in five scheduled days, and an increase in meal money.

The 18-month rate for warehousemen was eliminated. In the future warehouse-

men will reach the top rate after 12 months of service.

Power sweepers and frozen food department workers received a substantial wage boost in addition to the general increase.

The present \$30 Christmas bonus was raised to one week's pay for all workers with 12 months' service and one-half week's pay for those with six months.

The Local 414 negotiators included Howard Hancock, Mary Smith, Stan Cleland, Cecil Davies and Dahmer, who joined the international union's staff July 11. He was employed at National Grocers in Kitchener, Ont. for a number of years before joining the local's staff four years ago. He also served on the local's executive board.

## Gains Scored at General, Weston Bakeries

TORONTO, Ont.—Local 461 has signed two improved contracts covering 345 members and successfully settled a grievance at a third bakery here, it was reported by Herb Thorne, Local 461 representative. In a two-year contract signed with General Bakeries for 160 workers, the union won 8 cents hourly for inside employees and reduction in the work week to 40 hours over the two years of the contract's life. Salesmen won an additional \$50 monthly while the six-day work week continues through July and August.

The General Bakeries employees also won a company-paid pension plan with an option for employee contributions. The bakery also agreed to set up a medical coverage plan and pay one-third of the cost.

Members of the negotiating committee were Dave Parker, W. Hoyle, Joe McGavin, Mary Varge and Thorne.

The local also signed a 14-month pact on behalf of 185 members with Weston's Bakery Co. Ltd. (Dupont, Toronto), which provides a 9 cents an hour raise for men and 7 cents for women. The union won a dues check-off, an extension and increase in the night shift premium and an additional boost for garage and main-

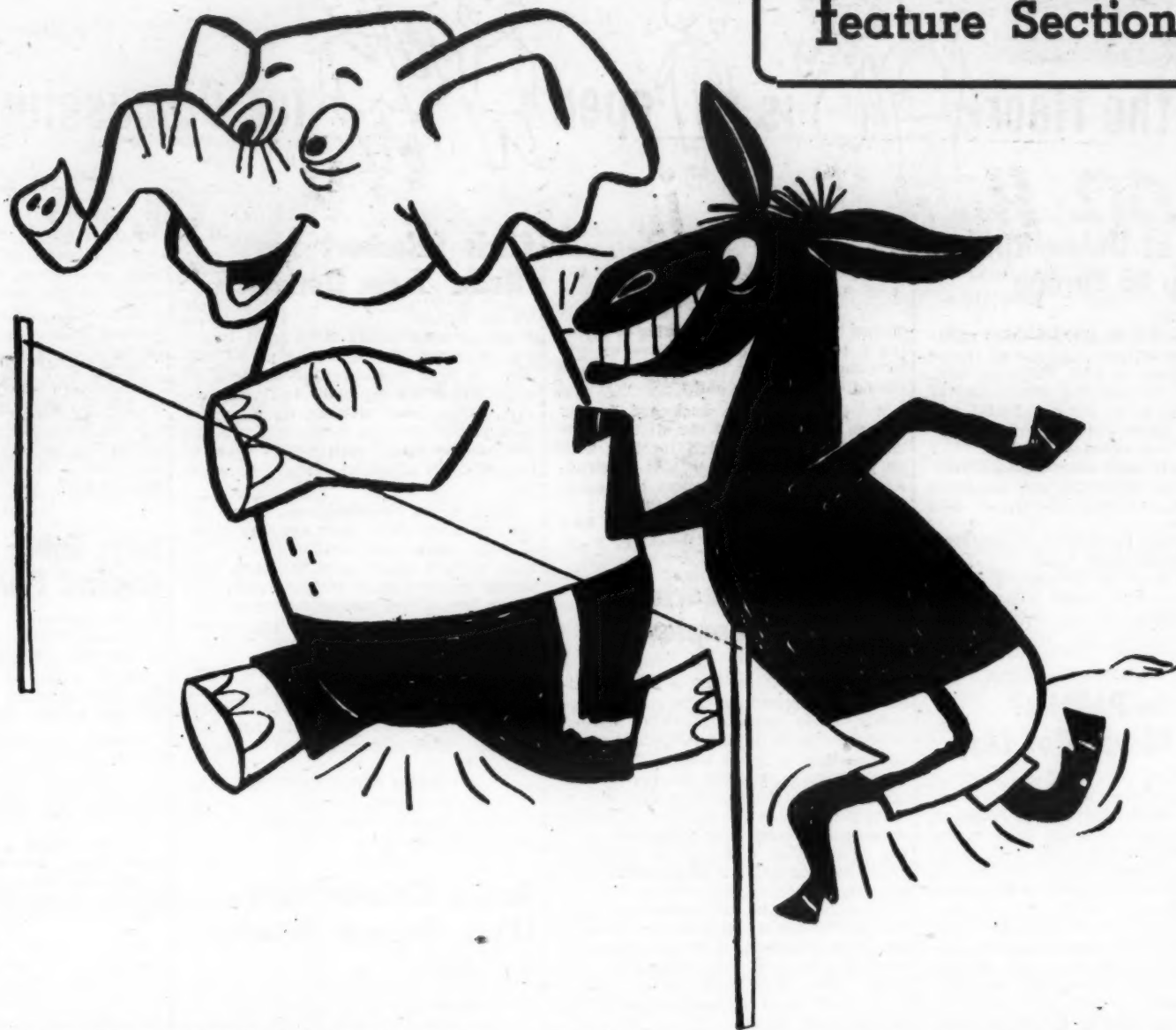
tenance mechanics.

The agreement was negotiated by C. Roberts, D. Fraser, William Cramer, P. Sylvester and R. Roberts, assisted by Int'l Rep. Al Gleason and Thorne.

Four employees of Canada Bread who had not been recalled in order of seniority after a lay-off won sums ranging up to \$100 and reinstatement to their jobs with full seniority. The grievance was handled by Gleason.



# What Labor Expects Of the Next President



## AN EDITORIAL

As national interest in the 1960 Presidential election reaches a fever pitch, 17 million union members and their families are viewing this contest with special attention. So much is at stake in the election that every American—and particularly working people—should examine the issues, the parties and the candidates right now—and continue to do so until Nov. 8.

Our American political system puts the campaign spotlight on one individual in each party: its Presidential candidate. In his person is embodied the party's appeal to the electorate, its stand on major issues, its differences with the other major party—in short, the image of the party and, if his campaign is successful, of the U. S. government for the next four years.

Because so much depends on this one individual, all kinds of irrelevant details become important. Millions of Americans who are completely unaware of Nixon's record on the Taft-Hartley Act or Kennedy's efforts on behalf of minimum wage legislation are thoroughly familiar with Pat Nixon's management of her household and with Jacqueline Kennedy's spring wardrobe. A candidate's television personality becomes more important than his integrity; his showmanship bulks larger than his ability.

With the press and television apparently dedicated to making the Presidential election a personality contest, it's pretty difficult to concentrate on the issues. Nevertheless, every one of us had better think about them. Here's why:

- The past 7½ years of Eisenhower government-by-default have cost our nation a great deal at home and abroad. The U-2 incident, the collapse of the Summit meeting and the Russian walkout at the Geneva disarmament talks have pretty well exploded the GOP myth that Republicans are better able to safeguard world peace than Democrats. The overthrow of governments in South Korea and Turkey, riots in Japan and the current conflict with Cuba demonstrate the failure of the Administration to gauge the sentiment of peoples in friendly nations. U.S. prestige in many parts of the world is generally conceded to be at an all-time low.

- The Eisenhower Administration's bias in favor of big business has cost the U.S. untold billions in lost production and has enabled the Soviet Union and its satellites to come much closer to our rate of output. The 1958-59 recession, economists warn, may be followed by a much worse one in the next year or so.

- Unemployment, now that the last recession is over, appears to be permanently fixed at 5 percent—a figure that doesn't seem to bother General Eisenhower at all. The Administration has fought every measure designed to boost consumer purchasing power and strengthen our economy.

- Workers have taken a real beating at the hands of the GOP. The cost of living has continued to rise, but the Administration has thrown its weight against efforts of workers to have their wages keep pace with that rise. Republicans in Congress—with the aid of the Dixiecrats—have so far succeeded in preventing a boost in the federal minimum wage and extension of coverage to millions who lack even this small protection. Bills to aid depressed areas, to provide low-cost public housing, to build needed schools, to improve the lot of farmers, to provide health care for the aged—all have been delayed or killed off under pressure from the Administration. Pres. Eisenhower vetoed a bill to raise the pay of

Civil Service employees, and only the threat of losing the votes of 7½ million government workers persuaded Congress to override the veto.

- While neglecting the real needs of working people, the GOP has been diligent in seeking ways to destroy their unions and to keep labor on the defensive. The rash of "right-to-work" laws, the appointment of anti-labor people to key jobs in administering the labor laws, the passage of the union-busting Landrum-Griffin Act—all these testify to the desire of the Republicans, as a party, to undermine trade unionism.

- The weak and ineffective steps taken by the Federal government to guarantee the civil rights of Negroes and other minority groups makes a mockery of the Republicans' claim to be "the party of Abraham Lincoln." Instead of taking the lead in enforcing the law, the Administration has allowed the bigots and racists to call the shots. Discrimination is still a blight in our nation, and the Republicans—together with their Dixiecrat allies—can claim a good share of the "credit."

### Can Labor Support a Nixon?

As this editorial is being written, John F. Kennedy has won the Democratic nomination. Barring a miracle, Richard Nixon will be the candidate of the Republican Party. While we do not want to prejudge the position of the AFL-CIO or the RWDSU on the election, it is quite obvious that labor will throw its enthusiastic support to Kennedy, and with even greater fervor will oppose Nixon.

As much as Nixon may want to dissociate himself from the dismal record of the present Administration, he cannot do so. Right down the line, it is a record of failure—failure to build a strong and healthy economy, failure to build a strong and lasting peace, failure to meet the needs of the American people in almost every area of concern to working men and women.

Richard Nixon, as much as any man, must take responsibility for his party's record. On crucial tie votes in the Senate, his vote has always gone to the conservatives and reactionaries, making it clear that the GOP under his leadership will continue to be the party of big business.

Mr. Nixon, of course, would like to have it both ways. He would like to inherit whatever good-will and respect Pres. Eisenhower still retains, and at the same time wash his hands of the Administration's disastrous farm program and other vote-losing policies. Can Nixon get away with it? Can he carry out his intention of being all things to all men—a "progressive conservative" as he terms himself?

Eight years ago, and again in 1956, many union members voted for Eisenhower because they thought they saw in him a patriotic man of principle who somehow would guarantee peace and prosperity. Today these union members know better; they know that it is the party he represents that really counts. And that party is the party of privilege, the party which puts dollars before people and a balanced budget before homes, schools and jobs. That is the GOP as it was under McKinley, as it was under Hoover, as it has been under Eisenhower—and as it would be under Nixon.

Can any trade unionist who believes in social progress vote for the candidate of such a party? We doubt it. Certainly this year's election will find labor more politically united than ever before. Let us hope that this unity will be reflected at the polls on Nov. 8.





## Happy at Union-Run Air Trip to Europe

To the Editor:

On behalf of a number of union members who took advantage of the air transportation phase of your European tour, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the union for a splendid trip to England. In our opinion the union excelled itself in organizing this trip.

We sincerely hope these trips will continue for they bring joy and happiness to everyone fortunate enough to take part in them.

MRS. PATRICIA M. HOLDEN  
Bronx, New York

(Editor's Note: A number of letters have expressed the same feeling, with praise for both the four-week tour of Europe and the air transportation phase.)

## Unions in Politics? Wants More, Not Less

To the Editor:

I must take issue with dedicated union member James Ziccardi of Brooklyn, N. Y. regarding his letter in a recent issue of The Record opposing union participation in politics while bewailing the fact that labor is fighting for survival during the present period of restrictions. May I state that, on the contrary, labor should involve itself more deeply in politics, perhaps even to the point of running our own candidates who are of a very high moral caliber, and will serve the interests of all who toil for a living.

By tail-footing to the Democratic Party and supporting its candidates, each suc-

ceeding election diminishes our strength in the legislative halls of our nation. Realistically, our short-sighted policy has failed and we of labor need new sights.

Our Canadian brothers have just embarked on a new role in politics by forming a New Party and I believe we will soon have to follow suit to protect and extend our hard-won gains.

We cannot remain backward forever and we must accelerate our efforts to the day when we can march together with all world labor towards a new constructive policy of peace, freedom and economic security for all humanity.

WILLIAM AKS  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Says 'Buy American' To Help Unemployed

To the Editor:

As we all know, the U.S. is being flooded with low-priced Japanese goods. Recently, radio commentator Ed Morgan (who broadcasts for the AFL-CIO) urged the purchase of goods bearing the union label. What he failed to mention is that the reason Japanese goods can be sold at lower prices is the low wage scale in that country and, even more important, that the importation and sale of Japanese goods has put millions of Americans out of work.

What he should have said, and what you should say is, "Help beat a depression. Buy American. Help give American workers jobs and keep American factories open. With four million Americans unemployed, we can't afford to buy foreign made goods."

MARX COHEN  
Brooklyn, New York

## Chris Schubert Says 'Hello' from Denmark

To the Editor:

Just a note to say hello from Herning, Denmark, the city in which I was born. I have noticed vast changes in many things but especially in social welfare. The room pictured on this post card is for old age pensioners. There seem to be many such people here in Denmark, all of whom are well provided for.

There is no unemployment here. In fact, in some places they are very short of help, particularly skilled labor. We have noticed many new buildings here similar to those being built at home. The people live in nice homes and many new, average income cooperative apartments are being built.

Everyone seems happy and gay here. Many women here smoke cigars, some even pipes. Meals are first class and prices are moderate. All in all, there is a definite feeling of prosperity in the country.

CHRIS SCHUBERT, Int'l Rep.  
Winnipeg, Canada  
(written from Herning, Denmark)

## Senior Citizens Club Likes 'Record' Articles

To the Editor:

We are a Senior Citizens club of over 400 members. Your paper fell into the hands of one of our Senior Citizen members. We found it very interesting reading, particularly your articles urging

health care for older people.

Enclosed find 50 cents. Will you please send some copies of your May 22, 1960 issue? We will circulate these among our officers and members. If they are interested then they can subscribe to your paper.

MRS. J. ALLAN  
National Federation of Social Security  
Jersey City, N. J.

P. S. The Federation has 6,000 signatures on petitions to the House Ways and Means Committee to support the Forand Bill.

## Says Bible Defends Capital Punishment

To the Editor:

In reference to the continuing debate in The Record concerning capital punishment, I feel that anyone who terms the just execution of a "proven murderer" as "just another murder" is a fool.

Anyone who commits deliberate murder has forfeited his own right to live, therefore God commanded that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." Gen. 9:6.

Is the English language capable of a more clear, concise or positive statement? And God does not change His mind about things like this, as the Bible states more than once.

May I suggest that everyone, including Mr. A. S. Avery of Hamilton, Ohio, READ their Bible, not just this verse, but all of it, for themselves; then decide for themselves whose mind is twisted.

J. R. HAZLETT,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

## Big Deposits From RWDSUers—In Blood Banks

RWDSU members in two eastern cities jammed two local banks recently but it wasn't quite like an old-time bank run. The banks were blood banks; instead of green stuff, the deposits were pints of life-saving blood.

The 1960 blood bank drive jointly sponsored by Local 1-S and Macy's department store in New York was the most successful in the drive's ten-year history. Union members and store executives contributed 948 pints of blood to their joint bank.

In Leominster, Mass., the city's AFL-CIO unions organized their first blood drive and collected 407 pints for the community's nearly-empty bank.

Hearing the city's blood supply was dangerously low, RWDSU New England Director Thomas J. Leone organized Leominster's unions and got the two-day drive rolling.

RWDSU Locals 60, 61 and 77 and other unions in the area pitched in on the campaign. When it was over, leading citizens of Leominster and the National Red Cross office in Washington praised labor's work in the community.

"We in the AFL-CIO had a two-fold purpose in sponsoring this blood drive," Leone said. "The first was to make blood available for our members and their families whenever there may be a need for it. Secondly, in line with the AFL-CIO Community Service program, we met an obligation to our members and to the community."

Commenting on the record number of donations to the Local 1-S-Macy's blood bank, Local Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein said, "This tremendously successful drive is a tribute to the people who participated."

Hoffstein noted that the union-management blood drive is one of the very few in the country which has maintained and increased its level of donations over a decade.

One-third of the total is automatically assigned to the Red Cross disaster blood program. The remaining pints of blood are credited to the joint union-management account, which provides blood to Local 1-S members, other Macy employees and eligible family members.



Busy scene above shows mass donation of blood by members of Local 1-S in Macy's 1-S Blood Bank drive. Standing in center is '1-S' Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein.

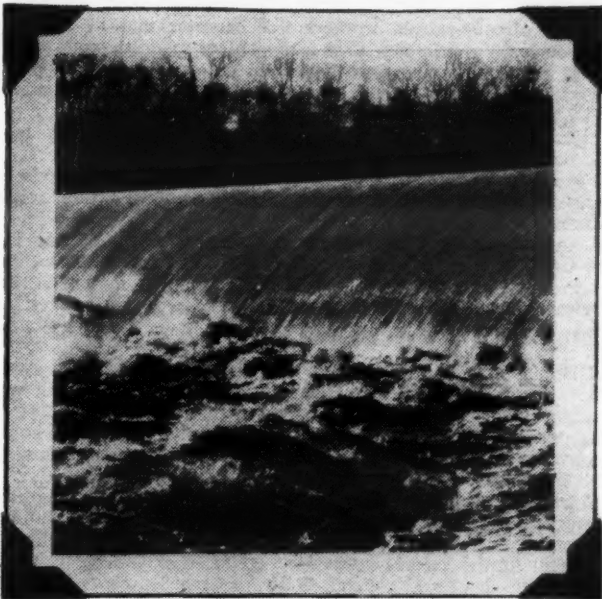


Meeting to discuss Leominster's blood bank drive are RWDSU members (l. to r. seated) Beatrice Marrone, Thomas J. Leone, drive chairman; Gloria Allridge. Standing are Charles Whittington, Ralph LeMay Jr., and Arthur King.





## How to Take Good Pictures For Your Union



By GENE INGLES  
International Representative, RWDSU

**WONDER HOW MANY RWDSU camera fans have made the mistake of asking a professional photographer how to take a good photo.**

Often the pro's answer involves so many technicalities that a camera fan might be tempted to just give up photography rather than reduce its problems to simple terms.

I'd like to bust this bubble once and for all because almost anyone can take a good picture if he remembers a few things about cameras. The kind of camera you have or how much it costs is secondary—it's the quality of the photo that counts.

If a picture has good bright whites, jet-black blacks and a minimum of greys, if it has sharp, clear lines, it's a good shot and it ought to print well, in a newspaper or anywhere else. Whether you use many technical skills or just plain luck makes little difference. (And don't forget that the photographer who gets the fine shot with a \$10 box camera has more to brag about.)

That box camera with its focus fixed at about eight feet will do a fine job if you just keep in mind its limitations. First, the shutter is pretty slow, so holding this camera in your hands when you snap often makes fuzzy lines in the picture. Place the camera on something solid, like a table, when you snap the shutter. Above all, don't think you can speed-up the shutter by squeezing the exposure button hard. You'll only jar the camera. Try to relax when you're ready to take a shot and press—don't punch—the exposure button.

There's one other important thing to remember with a box camera: always keep your subject at least eight feet from the camera and everything in your picture will be clear and sharp.

### Set Fast Shutter Speed on Adjustable Cameras

If you have an adjustable type of camera, which includes most 35 mm and reflex cameras, set your speed at 1/100th of a second in order to avoid camera motion. Otherwise use a solid base for the camera, as you would with a box camera. A tripod is swell for this purpose, but an ordinary, kitchen-variety table can usually be moved around to do the job.

Don't let the f-stops puzzle you. Just remember that the bigger the number, the bigger and clearer your field of sharp focus. Always shoot at f-16, f-22 or f-32 where possible. Using these large f-stops will also give you some leeway should you misjudge the camera-to-subject distance.

There's another kind of camera, the press camera, and I mention it only to say that any amateur photographer who can afford a Speed Graphic can also afford the time to read an instruction book on its operation. That camera fan should quickly find himself out of the amateur class.

Most any black-and-white film will do a good job. The most useful film for the amateur is probably Plus-X (or Verichrome Pan), and it's good for all kinds of outdoor shooting in all cameras. Tri-X is more sensitive to light and best in adjustable cameras for snapping in darker areas indoors. Don't try using Tri-X in your box camera outdoors—you'll probably overexpose your pictures.

### Easy Rules for Flash Photography

Shooting with a flash-gun and adjustable camera is a lot easier than it seems. All you've got to do is read the bulb manufacturer's recommendations for the film you're using. The flash bulb pack lists a guide number. Divide the guide number by the distance from the camera to the most important object in your picture, and then set the camera's f-number as close to the answer as possible.

With a box camera it's even easier. The manufacturer tells you what distance to shoot at, so just move your subject (or yourself) to the correct distance and snap away.

I'd like to add a few general hints. First, make sure your camera is in working order and loaded. Read the instructions packed with the film—the manufacturers have a pretty good idea of what they're talking about. Third, don't freeze in one spot but keep moving around and looking for new angles and unusual photo possibilities. Last, shoot plenty of film and edit out the best ones.

Being an amateur myself, I'd like to offer a suggestion on amateur photographers. I think that every local union in the RWDSU should create a new position for amateur camera fans, photographer-reporter. Nothing would help the international's paper more than to receive on-the-scene action photos of union activity from the locals as often as possible.

The few pennies that film and developing cost your local's treasury would be far outweighed by membership appeal. It's an old adage that everyone likes to see his name in print, but a picture is still worth a thousand words.

Gene Ingles practices what he preaches, as photos on this page show. Top photo shows Gene in his Columbus, Ohio office. He set up camera, though photo was taken by someone else. Incidentally, it was made with a \$5.95 Brownie box camera with flash. Two lower photos were taken by Gene several years ago when Ohio River flooded his home town and caused great devastation. These were among photos that appeared at that time in *The Record*. Ingles also takes his camera along whenever he attends meetings, has seen his photos appear many times in *The Record* and other labor papers.



# Ball-Point Pens: A Study in Automation's Effects

OTTAWA (CPA)—Nothing tells the story of automation and its social and economic effects as well as the history of the lowly ball-point pen. Ted Silvey of the AFL-CIO Research Department has studied this story. Let's let him tell it:

When ball point pens originally were produced and marketed at the close of World War II, they sold for an individual price as high as the best quality fluid ink fountain pens—as much as \$15.00 each.

As more small metal balls became available, and research developed a cheap non-smear paste ink, separate mass production of the few standard components made possible sale of the pens at prices down to \$1.00 each. Certain fancy styles still hold a price level of \$1.60 to \$1.95 on the retail market.



The development of fast automatic machinery specially designed for manufacture of ball point pen components and their assembly reduced the manufacturer's cost still more, and the need to move the bigger production into the market brought big quantity buying for advertising purposes. Ball point pens with imprinted company and product names began freely to be handed out at conventions and meetings, and as "lagniappe" with sales of other merchandise.

In December 1955 there began to appear on the market the "package deal" of multiple pens, each one a different color. The specimen set here-with consists of a plastic case, four ball point pens (black, red, blue, green) and a pocket clip hair comb.

The first plastic cases were solid color back and front. Some of them were slotted for school boys to wear at their waist by putting them on their belt (which is far superior to wearing toy gun six-shooters!). More recent cases have had a clear face front which gives a full window look-through.



The package deal sold for 98 cents retail. With single ball point pens of comparable quality selling at \$1.00 or more apiece, there was obviously a substantial price reduction.

This item of merchandise is not shoddy, but of good quality. The pens are soundly constructed. The ink in the central tube is bright, of strong color, and there is enough of it to write without smearing for many hours. Refills are available at low cost, but with the pens so cheap the refills are hardly worth bothering with. By the time the ink in the central tube is used up, the bright brass of the pen tip would be tarnished in use, and the whole pen reaching the moment to be discarded. (By unscrewing the pen at the middle of the barrel, the simplicity of the components is easily seen.)

My inquiry of the buyer at the department store where these packages of pens were on sale—dumped into bin counters for customer self-service pickup to reduce selling cost—revealed they were NOT "loss leaders" to entice people into the store so they would be tempted also to buy a high-profit item.



The department store buyer said he was selling them at a profit, but he had been required to purchase 200,000 packages to get a low enough price to do so. My inquiry later of the manufacturer revealed the price to the department store was 60 cents, and that the manufacturers' actual cost was 52 cents. The manufacturer could make a profit with a mark-up of 8 cents, to allow the department store to have a mark-up of 38 cents to cover transportation, storage, handling, breakage and other loss, and profit.

There is no limit except sales for the output of the assembling machine. One manufacturer by June 1956 was producing three million completed pens a month. He stated he could easily turn out six million, or even 10 million a month, and asserted he would be able to go to ANY QUANTITY if he had the sales.

The total number of ball point pens manufactured in the United States in one year at current levels of business is 700 million. This volume is produced by 24 companies. The number of workers needed for this fabulous production is insignificant. The number of people needed with money in their pocket to buy this output is highly significant—in fact gives full meaning to the point that with automation the machines and instruments can do almost everything except buy what they make!



Other consumer goods items also are being manufactured in tremendous volume. Factories with such marvelous production machinery cannot operate full-time, else the quantity of goods would stack up unsold. Companies in this situation then begin to diversify their output, making various kinds of items. But not too far in the future there is the remedy of more income for workers and shorter working hours—traditional trade union answers to increased productivity from science and technology.

Either the shorter work week (maybe 4 days instead of 5) or the shorter work year (11 and then 10 months instead of 12)—both with full wage or salary income—will be entirely feasible.

# budgets for retired workers....

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS  
Consumer Expert for The Record

Conferences on retirement problems recently held in various states have brought out significant financial facts that even workers who have some years to go ought to know about. As U.S. Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota remarked at a Cleveland conference, despite the increase in life expectancy the death rate is still 100 per cent. So's the retirement rate.

This department has estimated a minimum budget for a retired couple based on data from the Community Council of Greater New York, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other agencies.

Here is approximately what this budget would run in a typical U.S. city at today's prices:

	Monthly
Food .....	\$ 62.00
Housing, utilities .....	77.00
Medical care .....	18.00
Clothing .....	13.00
Other goods, services .....	40.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$210.00</b>

The total would be somewhat higher in the West, especially in California, and a little less in the East.

This budget is really the minimum. It allows only a dollar a day per person for food, and just a two or three-room rented apartment. It would provide a retirement of shabby respectability. You could pay your basic bills. But you couldn't own a car on it, nor have much recreation, nor any margin to cope with an expensive medical disaster.

Actually, most of the already-retired workers this reporter met at the conference estimated that you really need about \$250 a month for modestly-comfortable retirement. Florida state authorities, who have had a lot of experience with retirement expenses, also warn retirees they should have about \$250 a month for modest security.

Looking at this estimate of modest living costs for a retired couple in a large city, you can see your potential problems are:

1—Insufficient income to cover even a very modest budget. Even maximum Social Security currently payable to a retired couple, \$180 a month, falls noticeably short of the minimum budget.

2—Housing takes an unusual slice of the retired couple's budget—37 per cent compared to the more usual 33 per cent. Housing is the largest expense. The housing allotment in this budget includes furnishings, cleaning supplies and utilities.

3—Medical care also looms notoriously large in a retired worker's budget. It's given 9 per cent of the income compared to the 5½ per cent younger families typically spend.

4—Present Social Security rules are hard on widows especially. A widow gets only three-fourths the amount payable to her husband, or to put it another way, half what they got together. But her living costs are more than 50 per cent. Typical living costs of a single person are about 70 per cent of those of a couple. Thus, the most a widow can get from Social Security at this time is \$90 a month. But the costs of this minimum budget for a single person would be close to \$150 today.

You don't have to be an economic expert to look at these estimated living costs and see what's most urgently needed to assure retirees at least shabby respectability.

1—Most obvious need is to provide hospital and surgical insurance through the Social Security system. At the various retirement conferences the big plea was for the Forand bill. In fact, at the Lakewood, N. J., retirement conference, the delegates ignored the hotel's evening entertainment until the master of ceremonies hit on the idea of introducing the entertainers, as supporting the Forand bill.

2—Another critical need is moderate-cost housing. If a couple can arrange mortgage payments during their working years so their house is paid up on retirement, they will have taken a big step toward solving this costliest problem.

But many working families can't manage this. Other potential solutions are cooperative housing or government-sponsored developments that will provide three-room apartments for \$60-\$75 a month including utilities.

Many already retired or about to, are reluctant to join housing co-ops when they have a chance. Often they say they don't want to wait "two or three years." This is a mistake. In two or three years many still will be living in the same small costly flats.

A faster solution is now available. A new law permits renovation of existing small apartment buildings with FHA mortgage assistance. First organization to use the new law is Chicago University, reports Cooperative News Service. The university bought a 40-year-old six-apartment building for rehabilitation, and has turned it into a co-op.

3—Another urgent need is for financial, medical and nutritional counseling of older people. They are the targets of a number of health rackets, real-estate promoters, nutritional fads and insurance promotions. The mails, ads and TV commercials are filled with promotions for miracle medicines, vitamin preparations, special diagnostic machines and vibrators guaranteed to cure everything from falling hair to high blood pressure.

Widows especially seem to get snared, reports the Cleveland Better Business Bureau. Recently a number of widows there were hit by high-pressure home-repair promoters. They charged one widow \$800 for fixing the gutters of her house. Another signed a contract to pay \$1300 for a repair that the bureau estimates was worth \$10. Another paid \$1700 for a shoddy remodeling job. In all, the BBB reports, the promoters took a total of \$71,000 from widows in that city in one campaign. So you can see why pre-retirement counseling is necessary.



# Philip Evergood: Artist of The People



By CHARLES MICHAELSON

Philip Evergood is a painter who believes that an artist must have a love for both his craft and for human beings.

Seventy-two of his paintings and drawings, exhibited recently at New York's Whitney Museum, show how well he has mixed his concerns for pigment and people during his 40 years of painting.

Acknowledged as one of the foremost American painters of this century, Evergood has been represented in almost every important American art show for the past 20 years and his work hangs in the permanent collection of nearly every major museum in the country.

John I. H. Baur, director of the Whitney Museum, gave one reason for Evergood's standing—he is unlike any other social painter that America has produced.

"He is, above all, an idealist," Baur said, "and his allegiance to causes which have won his heart have kept him in the frying pan or the fire for much of his life."

Starting in the hectic decade of the '30s, Evergood has taken part in many movements for what he calls the solidarity of man: for Negro rights, for the Spanish Loyalists, for war victims, among others. He was president of the Artists Union, the first organization to stand up for the rights of American artists.

He was arrested for participating in the "219 Strike," which occurred when 219 artists sat-in at the WPA office in New York in 1936 to protest the lay-off of artists from the Federal Art Project.

"It was a non-violent strike, a pacifist strike," Evergood said with pride, recalling the strike, "and it was successful. The WPA stopped the lay-offs."

The same militant idealism illuminates Evergood's paintings with strength and force; his humanity adds humor and warmth. If his painting is occasionally crude or harsh, it remains none the less dynamic and vital.

Now nearing sixty, Evergood's convictions are as strong as ever.

"With all the confusing, frightening things going on in this fantastic age we're living in," he told this reporter in New York recently, "with people going hungry, with atom bombs, with hoodlumism at our doors, 90 percent of the artists are doing little beautiful smears—a smear



Evergood's "Railroad Worker" is direct and simple statement of laboring's man's dignity.

here, a dot there, a wriggle there—like wall-paper.

"Artists have lost their solidarity," he went on. "They have broken up into schools and cliques and spend their time fighting each other instead of doing their job, which is to say something about man."

"Fears occupy us all, but the artist should have the courage to deal with the problems of man and express them creatively and courageously."

Evergood pointed to Honore Daumier's Third Class Carriage (a painting of a group of French travelers) as a great painting which at the same time expresses the artist's strong social convictions.

"It's putting over a strong idea with such warmth, such depth and such tenderness that the painting represents all railroad carriages and railroad coaches, all busses, all airplane cabins forever because it reflects the spiritual quality of man."

"This is the challenge," he said, "to bring to people our art."

## Israel a Model For Other New Nations

TEL AVIV, Israel (PAI)—There is almost no limit to the role that a free and democratic trade union movement can play in the development of a new country.

Evidence of the truth of this statement was convincingly provided the six American trade union editors during their 12-day visit to Israel as guests of Histadrut, the country's trade union federation.

What the trade union movement has done for Israel could well establish a pattern for the newly emerging countries of Asia and Africa. Certainly many representatives of these countries are closely studying the economy of Israel and its trade union organizations in the hopes of finding answers to their problems.

The editors encountered representatives of these countries who explained that for them Israel, a small country with limited resources, was the ideal model for what they hope to attain. Certainly, they could not even dream of imitating the U.S. with all its great riches and power.

What has been accomplished by Israel, with all the limitations it faces, is a fascinating story. And the most fascinating aspects of the story are the responsibilities assumed by Histadrut.

Histadrut was founded in 1920, some 28 years before Israel became a nation. Since resources for development of the pre-Israel Palestine country were so critically short Histadrut had to step in and fill the vacuum.

It established a wide network of economic enterprises that went side-by-side with the efforts of the early pioneers to reclaim the neglected countryside. It was these enterprises, not private capital, which developed the country.

All the economic activities of Histadrut are operated under Hervat Ovdim, which means General Cooperative Association. Through this setup comes 73 per cent of farm produce, 40 per cent of all building activity and 20 per cent of industrial output. A total of 25 per cent of Israel's total labor

force gains their livelihood directly through Histadrut enterprises.

Following is a breakdown of these operations:

**Building and Housing**—Histadrut has established its own contracting company, Solel Boneh, the largest enterprise in Israel. Since 1949 it has built over 100,000 housing units of which three-quarters were for immigrants.

Solel Boneh has carried out much of the government's extensive program of road building and public works. It has cooperated with the Building Workers' Union in training thousands of unskilled immigrants in building work. It largely sets standards for building trade workers.

**Industry**—Here again, Histadrut has established a holding company, Koor, to concentrate on heavy industry.

Koor actually operates many factories and quarries and is active in exploration and development of natural resources. Its plants run from steel to rubber to plywood and many more.

**Transportation**—Cooperative bus companies of Histadrut carry the bulk of traveling passengers in the country. A considerable proportion of freight is also carried by Histadrut truck firms. Zim, Israel's rapidly growing maritime operation, is jointly owned by the labor movement and the Jewish Agency. Also, Hervat Ovdim has played an important part in the development of civil aviation.

**Marketing**—One-third of Israel's population secures its supplies through the Histadrut consumer cooperative movement. There are over 1,000 co-op stores in all parts of the country.

There is the wholesale co-op which is a large-scale importer and also manufactures household articles, agricultural equipment and other commodities. Some 73 per cent of all mixed farm produce is marketed through labor's agricultural co-op, Tnuva.

**Agriculture**—As a part of Histadrut, two major forms of agricultural society have been established in the country. The kibbutzim is a completely collective economy in which the farm is worked as a single economic unit. There is no private

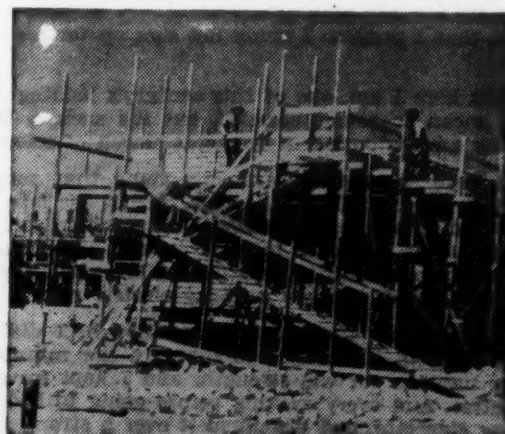
property, no wages are paid and all members' needs are met by the kibbutz.

The moshav is based on small holdings cultivated independently by each family. Purchasing and marketing are done cooperatively and there is a high degree of mutual aid.

**Finance**—The Workers Bank Ltd., the second largest in Israel, handles the economic activities necessary for the future of Histadrut. It has 95 branches throughout the country and an excellent position in the world of finance.

Some of the current economic health of Israel is seen in the fact that during 1959 the gross national product increased 12 per cent. The agricultural output was raised 17 per cent and the industrial output by 14 per cent. It was a period of high employment and low unemployment.

All of which leads many to conclude that the substantial benefits to the people of Israel are a direct result of Histadrut's many activities. And this intrigues the new countries of Asia and Africa.



**HISTADRUT BUILDS ISRAELI ENTERPRISES:** This factory is being built by Solel Boneh, Histadrut's contracting company, the largest enterprise in Israel.





# COOK OUTS

with water to douse grease flareups, and heavy-duty asbestos gloves.

A good charcoal fire, the key to the whole cookout, is easy to make if you pay attention to a few ground rules. Charcoal briquets burn more evenly than natural charcoal and they last longer.

A mound of briquets about 10 inches in diameter and five inches high on the grill bed will handle everything from steak to spare ribs. "Neet-Heet" charcoal briquet packages amount to just about the same thing. Touch a match to the bottom and, presto, you're all fired up ready to go. One package supplies an hour and a half cooking time.

Allow time for the briquets to become completely covered with gray ash: the time when briquets are ready for cooking. Then spread the coals half-an-inch apart to give yourself an even bed of live coals, which reduces the chance of flareups caused by food drippings.

Cookouts offer a wonderful chance to cook everything under the sun. But most people prefer hotdogs, hamburgers, seafood, chicken or steak and the greatest of these is steak. Look for steak that's dull red, marbled with streaks of fat through the lean, with an outer coating of firm, white fat.

Actually cooking the steak is a matter of experience and confidence. There are as many ways to do it right as there are experts right handy. Searing supplies a more crusty, charcoally flavor. Adjust the grill three inches above the briquets and sear the steak for two or three minutes; then raise the grill three inches. When the juices come to the surface, the steak is ready to turn. Repeat this process on the other side.

To determine whether the steak is done the way you like it, use a small sharp knife to cut a little slit of meat alongside the bone or in the center. Remember, plan your cookout so that when the steak is done it can be served immediately.

Keep the rest of the meal simple. Prepare any hot foods ahead of time. Salads should be crisped and chilled ahead of time. Put the dressing on just before you sit down.

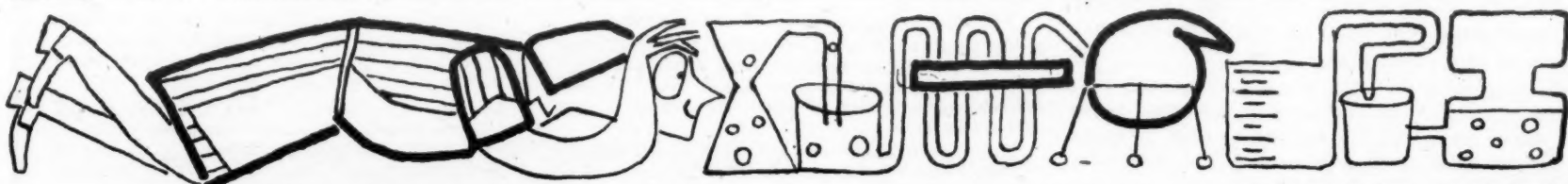
With these few basic rules in mind, a backyard cookout will be a relaxing occasion when you will have as much fun as your guests—which is the whole point.

**T**HERE'S nothing like a warm day to draw the whole family out into the backyard, especially when the smell of charcoal-broiled steak is in the air.

The trick to a successful cookout is the planning. Here are some things to consider and a few new ideas for better outdoor cooking:

In the first place, check the grill itself. If you are buying your first or replacing the one you now have, look for heavy-duty construction of

the firebox, legs and hood. Brazier or barbecue wagon—both have their advantages—should be at a comfortable working height. The mechanism for raising and lowering the grill or firebox should be sturdy and well constructed. Anything less may spoil an expensive cut of meat. You can't do a good job without good tools. They needn't be fancy, but you should have tongs for turning the meat, a long-handled brush for basting, a rake to arrange the fire, a squeeze-bottle filled



## Busy Scientist

By JANE GOODSELL

It just goes to show you never can tell about people. Take Charles Darwin, for instance. His father despaired of his ever doing anything worth-while. Take Churchill. He got terrible grades in school, and seemed destined for obscurity.

Take me. My high school chemistry teacher only passed me on condition that I promise I would not sign up for his physics course the next year.

Yet here I am, one of this century's leading and busiest scientists. I don't mean to sound boastful, but it's such a thrill to know that I'm making a contribution in the great march of scientific advancement.

I have so many experiments going that some days I hardly know which to work on first. Of course, during the late summer months I concentrated on my peach-shaving. The peach season is short, you know, and I felt that it was vital to work on this important task while I had an abundance of scientific material. I often spent several hours a day, shaving the fuzz off peaches with my electric razor.

Even during the busy season, though, I didn't totally abandon my other projects. I managed to snatch a few minutes each day to test my paper napkins for wet-strength, and I kept up my research on writing in butter. And every evening before going to bed, I tore the paper off a Spring cigarette, and examined it over a strong light. You can't give up an important project like that in midstream.

But now that the peach season is over, I can get back to my more time-consuming experiments. Today I washed half my hair in Woodbury and the other half in ordinary shampoo. That's no easy task, believe me. I

also conducted a little experiment to determine whether Parkay margarine is actually more velvety and less shiny than other margarines, and a match for the high-priced spread.

I think I'll have to buy a card file to hold my charts and graphs. My reports on super-strength Alcoa wrap, alone, are voluminous. Every time we have a roast, I wrap one-third of the leftovers in Brand X foil, one-third in Brand Y and the remainder in Alcoa wrap. You'd be surprised how much time it takes to cross-check the leftovers for dryness and tastelessness, and the aluminum foil for ripping and tearing.

I spend hours summarizing the results of my research. My Shinola shoeshine charts are fairly simple. It's merely necessary to keep track of whether a Shinola shine actually lasts seven days. But working with percentages taxes my abilities to the limit. I was never very good at arithmetic.

Sometimes I feel like a split personality. I keep dividing myself in half. I already told you about my shampoo experiment, but that's only part of it. I treat my right hand with Jergens, and my left with a leading medicated lotion. I wash half the laundry in Tide, and the other half in an ordinary washday product to determine scientifically if Tide really produces the cleanest clean. For a truly controlled experiment, though, I should have two washing machines. Lack of money is a terrible hindrance to a scientist.

Tomorrow promises to be a busy day. I am going to conduct an experiment on the tires of our car. First I must ink them, and then lower the full weight of the car onto sheets of paper. The point of this project is to determine how the tire area compares to the area covered by my own two feet. This is vital for some reason which has momentarily slipped my mind.

WHAT? You want to know the results of my experiments? Ssh! For heaven's sake! You don't want the Russians to get hold of such vital information, do you?



## Newspaper Unionists Weigh Plan for One Big Union

CHICAGO (PAI)—A strong plea for unity among unions in the printing and publishing trades by President Elmer Brown of the International Typographical Union featured the 27th Annual Convention of the American Newspaper Guild here.

"One strong organization of employees in the industry can fight off the attacks upon our free, democratic organizations more effectively than can the several crafts, trades and associations making up the printing trades union," said Brown. "These separate unions have failed to unite for the common benefit of all; each has tried to advance its own interests; too frequently with little or no regard for sister organizations. It has come to pass that we are down to the alternative of amalgamation or annihilation."

Brown warned that employer associations "grow in strength and influence and their power is multiplied through interlocking with other financial interests of the country, and beyond the borders of America."

"Stimulated by their own increase in strength and infected with 'open shop' virus common to American businessmen generally, we have seen quite clearly that the owners of some large publishing interests consider the organized employee as a hindrance to their greed and free trade unions as pests. Arrogantly these financiers desecrate the honorable title of publisher, holding the reading public with raw contempt and demand a free hand to exploit employees as they see fit."

Answering fears that individual unions would be submerged and lose their identity in a unified printing trades union, Brown suggested that a way to meet the problem would be to departmentalize the general union, dividing it into sections "to correspond with the natural division in the industry."

The unity theme also was stressed by Guild Executive Vice-President William J. Farson, who reported to the convention on recent unity meetings between officers of the Guild and of the printing trades unions. Citing the battle now going on in Portland, Oregon, Farson warned that "in the year 1960 the unions of the newspaper industry can no longer afford to go their separate ways, unthinking and alone. We know now—all of us—that our own self-interest demands unity and until there was that realization there could be no unity."

Farson also said that unity could take varying forms without destroying the identity of today's printing trades unions. He said these ranged all the way from "simple association through federation with limited powers to merger of separate unions or amalgamation of all unions into a single, new union. One possibility, he suggested, was a single union with each of today's printing unions constituting a separate branch without losing its own identity."

The convention itself later authorized exploration of the unity proposals and directed Guild officers to present a specific unity plan at the next ANG convention in 1961.



**UNITY MOVE:** President Elmer Brown of the Typographical Union gets his guest badge, before his stirring plea for unity among unions in the printing and publishing crafts at the American Newspaper Guild Convention in Chicago. ANG Pres. Arthur Rosenstock does the pinning.

## Shipyard Workers Hail Victory After Long Strike

CAMDEN, N. J. (PAI)—The Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers is hailing the settlement of the 21-week strike against eight East Coast yards of Bethlehem Steel as "a real victory for the union."

The 18,000 members of IUMSWA affected by the strike voted unanimously to accept the new three-year pact. All membership meetings were heavily attended.

The settlement includes a 25 cent hourly wage boost spread over three years, improved insurance, hospitalization and other fringe benefits and continued seniority and other provisions from the contract which expired July 31, 1959.

Four of the 25 cents will be added to the hourly wages immediately and another 5 cents on Aug. 1. Eleven cents will be added on Aug. 1, 1961 and 5 cents more the following year.

Addressing a meeting of Local 24, Baltimore, IUMSWA Regional Director Jack Gerson told the membership: "You fought one of the greatest industrial giants in the nation and won. You won because you presented a united front."

## Congress Kills Ike Veto Of Government Pay Raise

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Congress has handed Pres. Eisenhower the sharpest legislative setback of his Administration by overriding—with votes to spare—his stinging veto of a pay raise for 1.6 million government workers.

In a bitter veto message, Eisenhower had described the salary increases voted by Congress—7.5 percent for one million white collar workers in the classified civil service and about 8 percent for nearly 600,000 postal employees—as "fiscal and legislative irresponsibility."

He said the postal union leaders had exerted "intensive and unconcealed political pressure" and he expressed dismay that they would "even entertain thoughts of forcing Congress to bow to their will."

Congress gave its answer the day after the veto. The House, voting first, overrode 345 to 69. The Senate, where the balloting had been expected to be close, promptly followed with a 74 to 24 vote to override. The vote to override in the House was 69 more than the two-thirds margin necessary and in the Senate eight more than the needed figure.

Of the President's 169 vetoes only one other had been overridden. That was in September 1959, when a public works bill was adopted over the President's veto.

An "offer" by the President to accept a 2.1 percent government pay raise bill—the percentage the cost of living has increased since federal salaries were last adjusted—apparently failed to swing any votes away from the 7.5 percent bill. In the House, 89 Republicans joined 256 Democrats in voting to override, with 13 Democrats and 56 Republicans upholding the veto. The Senate lineup found 55 Democrats and 19 Republicans voting to override, with nine Democrats joining 15 Republicans to sustain the President.

During the House and Senate debate, government employees on leave, including hundreds of blue-uniformed letter carriers, crowded the visitors' galleries to capacity. They broke into a cheer as the Senate vote was announced.

It was the fourth time the President has vetoed a pay raise for government workers. The last pre-Eisenhower pay bill veto was during the Coolidge Administration.

## NYC Teachers Ask Election

NEW YORK CITY—The United Federation of Teachers has filed with the superintendent of schools petitions calling for a collective bargaining election among the city's 38,000 school teachers.

UFT Pres. Charles Cogen and Deputy Pres. Samuel Hochberg said petitions with signatures of 12,563 teachers have been certified by the Honest Ballot Assn., and additional signatures are being checked for verification. The union is a local of the AFL-CIO affiliated American Federation of Teachers.

UFT called off a work stoppage scheduled for May 17 when the superintendent and Board of Education president assured union negotiators that a bargaining election would be held, Cogen said.

## Ex-Unionist Leads the Way

# Sen. McNamara Leading Spokesman for Aged Citizens

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Organized labor has been in the forefront of the demand for aid for our elderly citizens and a former trade union official is taking the lead in this drive in the U. S. Senate.

Sen. Pat McNamara (D-Mich.), handsome, white-thatched former official of the AFL-CIO Pipefitters in Detroit, more than any single individual has dramatized the plight of our aged citizens and taken steps to do something about it. Recently Sen. McNamara received the Senior Citizens Award presented each year by the RWDSU District 65 to outstanding public figures aiding the aged.

A few years ago many of our elderly were mired in just as great problems as they are today, but aside from such fixed and limited voices as Dr. Francis Townsend, they had no spokesman.

Today they have a spokesman in the person of McNamara.

It all started when the Michigan Senator was authorized by the Senate to head up a Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging. He conducted a number of hearings, in Washington and throughout the country.

Countless hours spent listening to these citizens tell of their cruel conditions and problems fired in McNamara

a determination to take up their cause. On the Senate floor, on radio and TV, in forums throughout the country he has pleaded their case.

"The problems of the aged are no longer of interest only to the population experts and the other kinds of scientists," says McNamara. "They have now become national problems. And by that I mean that they are the problems of everybody, not merely the men and women born in the 19th century."

"They are the problems of all Americans, even though too many of them repress any complete and frank discussion of the issues involved. But we cannot keep running away from one of the biggest domestic issues confronting us today. The problems of nearly 16 million human beings today, of 20 million in a short ten years from now, and of over 25 million Americans by 1980 simply cannot continue to be handled in a haphazard patchwork fashion."

He pointed to the contradiction whereby society enables a large proportion of our population to live into the so-called "golden years" and then turns around and deprives its older citizens of any first-class status.

McNamara has introduced in the Senate a series of bills which he directs at meeting the entire problem of the aged. The sum total of these proposals shows the intensity with which the Senator is striving to meet

the problem. These bills include:

**Retired Persons Medical Insurance Act**—A comprehensive medical care program for the aged which would be established through the Social Security structure.

**Housing for the Aged**—Asks that Congress appropriate the \$50 million authorized in 1959 for a direct loan program to assist private, nonprofit groups to provide housing and related facilities for the elderly.

**Senior Citizens Service Training Act**—A program to recruit, train and place able-bodied senior citizens in areas of community service where there is a manpower shortage.

**United States Office of Aging**—Calls for the establishment of a U.S. Office of Aging to deal with the full range of problems affecting America's 16 million senior citizens.

**Purchasing Power Bonds**—Bonds which would protect purchasing power of the elderly as a concrete step in assuring future retirees protection against any cost-of-living increase.

McNamara is realistic. He does not expect that Congress will act on all these proposals in the short session following the current recess for the conventions. However, he places the medical care plan at the top of the list, as does organized labor. Once this is passed he is prepared to push for the remainder of this program.



**in  
this  
issue . . . .**

**What Does Labor Expect  
Of the Next President?**

**An Editorial on Page 9**

---

**How to Take Good Photos  
For Your Union**

**- Page 11**

---

**Budgets for Retired Workers**

**- Page 12**

---

**Philip Evergood: An Artist  
Of the People**

**- Page 13**

---

**Cookouts: Secrets of  
Successful Barbecues**

**- Page 14**



## ***5-Year Peace Plan Ends Strike Threat In N.Y. Hospitals***

New York City's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, shown above addressing a meeting of RWDSU Local 1199's Hospital Division, brought good news to more than a thousand cheering hospital workers on June 30. The news: that managements of 30 voluntary hospitals in the city—including ten where strikes already had been authorized—had agreed to a new five-year peace formula.

The settlement provides machinery for settlement of disputes on wages, hours and working conditions, sets up a real grievance machinery, and, in the words of both union and management negotiators, establishes a policy of 'live and let live.'

For details of the steps which led to the agreement, see Page 4.